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2-39 P.M.				
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10909		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10912		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
6th June.	PERSIA	7957		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6922
20th "	OCEANA	6819		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5291	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	5291		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7942

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OCEANIEN	7,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,535	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
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RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	29th April	10th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	13th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
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YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	27nd July	5th Aug.
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LHASA	2,170	Frid. 10th Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April	1908.
KOERBER	5801	A. Forestl	1st May	1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May	1908.
AFRICA	4506	P. Radossich	1st June	1908
KOERBER	5,201	A. Forestl	1st July	1908

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Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
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BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,983	19th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,031	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne	N.R.S. 1,114	27th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hair	5,716	14th June "
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	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as may be mutually fixed on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE,	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa,
Lahore.	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1908.

"TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON."

THE last date of entry for the Musical Knowledge Examination is THURSDAY, April 9th, 1908. For particulars apply to—

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
The Anchorage, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st April next, THE EMPIRE TRADING COMPANY will sever their connection with the TALKING MACHINE Co. (The Gramophone Hall), but will continue their business as Exporters and Importers and General Commission Agents. This is by mutual arrangement by the aforesaid parties.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of VANMALIDAS PARBHUDAS, Fitter and Turner in the service of His Majesty's Mint, married, late of Bombay, Lohar Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

DOOLABHDAS PARBHUDAS, Merchant, owner of Firms Foundary and Mechanical Factory, of Bombay, Lohar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Carnac Bunder Road, on behalf of Harkisondas Vanmalidas and Gangatram Vanmalidas, limited, until either of them attains majority .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 30th day of March, 1908.
THAKOREDAS A. GANDHI, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the Appeal, from its original Civil Jurisdiction.

APPEAL No. 1304.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

VASANTRAO MADHAVRAO...Appellant & Plaintiff.
VS.
ANANDRAO GUNPATRAO
and others .....Respondents & Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made herein on the 16th March, 1908, the undermentioned properties are offered FOR SALE and the Undersigned invites private offers for the same. Offers should reach the Undersigned at his Office, on or before the 15th day of April, 1908.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting of two pieces, the first of the Pension and Tax and the second of the Government Toke tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses and outhouses standing thereon, and situate, lying and being at Soparibag Road, Parel, in the Town Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax piece containing by admeasurement 29613 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 148, Collector's New No. 3742, Old Survey No. 3743 and 4087, and New Survey No.1/2589, the Government Toka piece containing by admeasurement 3687 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16826, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 8/2589, and which said piece together are Assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F. Ward under Ward Nos. 583-585-587 588-158, and Street Nos. 142, 2, 4. 153-154 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Sadashiv Ramchandra Bhaskerji and others, partly by the Road leading from the Government House to the Elphinstone Road and partly by the property of Purshotam Muraji Khimji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Crushnanath Narayenji, partly by the property of Raghunath Balaji and partly by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Dumanwalla and others administrations of the estate of Maneckji Cawasjee Daruwalla, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the Soparibag Road.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground consisting of eight plots, three of Pension and Tax tenure, four of Foras tenure and one free of rent with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Soparibag Road, Parel, in the Town Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax plots together containing by admeasurement 17,551 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 355-361-500,586, Collector's New Nos. 3,742, 3,743, 4,081, 12 510, 12,601, 12,603, and New Survey Nos. 1-2,2B, 20 3-2 600, the Foras pieces together containing by admeasurement 9,186 square yards or thereabouts Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 240, 500, 586, and 73, Collector's New Nos. 12,601-12,603,12610, Old Survey No. none, New Survey Nos. ½ 2A, 3 3A, and 3C. 2,600, the free of rent piece containing by admeasurement 820 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 590, and New Survey Nos. 2B, 2600, which said nine plots together are assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F Ward under ward Nos. 190, 192 to 199, 586, 186, 187, 188, 189, and Street Nos. 3,158, 160 2 to 8 162, 164, 166-188 1, and all the said plots together are bounded on or towards the North, partly by the property of Khursedji Naoroji Wadia, partly by the property of Tribhovandas Narotumdas, partly by the property of Ladkoji Chang Mhatra, and partly by an other property of Tribhovandas Narotumdas, on or towards the South by the property of Asidabai, widow of Oosman Mahomed Bakhai and Abdulla Haji Mahomed Trustees for Ismail Abdulla and Ebrahim Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Soparibag Road, on or towards the West by the premises of the Temple known as Shri Mankeshwar's Temple and beyond it partly by the property of Bai Kesbai, wife of Rajbally Jooma and partly by the property of Memon Haji Abdul Karim Haji Khatookhee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI and ROMER, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner.—Dated this 30th day of March, 1908.

R. D. SETHNA,
Special Commissioner,
High Court, Pombay.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
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SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, akhi Sakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Sout, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sarasvya (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
TERRAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cottons for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
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HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Cloth Rs. 2-4, Paper Rs. 1-12 each.

A Tangled Web. By L. G. Moberly.
The Chichester Intrigue. By Thomas Cobb.
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Love of Life, and other stories. By Jack London.
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Circes Garden. By Cullen Gouldsbury.
A Modern Antique. A Florentine Story. By Riccardo Nobili. With Frontispiece.
A Curtain of Cloud. A Novel by Major C. Sillery.
Their Marriage. A Novel by Curtis Yorke. With Coloured Frontispiece by E. F. Sherie.
First Person Paramount. By Ambrose Pratt. Illustrated by J. Macfarlane.
Galahad's Garden. By G. B. Burgin.
Nor All Your Tears. By Maud H. Yardley.
The Magistrate's Own Case. By Baron Palle Rosenkrantz.
A New Cinderella. By Fred Whishaw.
The Scourge. By Warrington Dawson.
One Fair Enemy. By Karlton Dawe.
The Love of Susan Cardigan. By L. T. Meade.
The Pulse of Life. By Mrs. B. Lowndes.
The Red Peril. By Coulson Kernahan.
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Trust your Orders with us.

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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
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STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established under the Chairmanship of
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"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.
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Lower than those of other Companies.
COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
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WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

LAST 9 NIGHTS! LAST 9 NIGHTS!!
OF THE
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH,
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

MON. 6th April.—CHARLEY'S AUNT.
TUE. 7th April.—THE WALLS OF JERICHO.
WED. 8th April—OLD HEIDELBERG.
THU. 9th April.—"EAST LYNNE."
FRI. 10th April.—"THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S"
SAT. 11th April.—THE SILVER KING.
MON. 13th April.—ALICE SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
TUE. 14th April.—BEAUTY AND THE BARGE.
WED. 15th April.—PETER'S MOTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE :—The Bandmann Comedy Company will positively leave Bombay on Thursday, April 16th for Egypt and London where the present Company will disband.

POPULAR PRICES!! Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half price to the Rs. 3, and Rs. 2 Seats.
(Tickets to be Purchased at the Theatre at Night only)
Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30; Single Seats, Rs. 10, 7-8, 6.
Doors Open 8-30, Commence at 9-30. Box Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY NIGHT,
SUNDAYS INCLUDED.

From 7-15 to 8-15, from 8 30 to 9-30, from 10-15 to 11-15

And an EXTRA SHOW EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME with the following Films :—

1. LET US DIVORCE (very comic).
2. SWEEDISH SPORTS (amusements and sky competitions).
3. YOUR WIFE IS UNFAITHFUL TO US (comic story of a woman who had many lovers.)
4. THE TULIPS (this coloured film closes with a beautiful Ballet and an apotheosis which has never been surpassed nor equalled.)
5. BRETON'S PROMISE (touching story of two lovers who swore eternal fidelity and died together).
6. OUR BAND GOING TO COMPETITION (full of humorous incidents).

DON'T MISS THIS ATTRACTIVE NIGHT.

ON ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
6th Entire Grand Change of Programme
OF
THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

The Programme includes :
GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY
(Great success at Alhambra Theatre, London.),
JOAN OF ARC,
MODERN BRIGANDAGE,
EASTER EGGS,
ENCHANTED GLASSES,
GAIETIES OF DIVORCE,
and many others.

See Our Detail Programme.

THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING } 3 SHOWS.

First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9 to 10-30. Third from 11 to 12-30.

REMEMBER
our MOTTO, "Second to None."

We Lead. Those who are imitating are always behind.

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L. WENZEL,
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The aids of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, as to of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Moderate prices are accepted as by an expert.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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BEATRIX OF CLARE. By John Reed Scott, Author of "The Colonel of the Red Huzzars."
COME AND FIND ME. By Elizabeth Robins, "The Magnetic North," etc.
SIR HILTON'S SIN. By G. Manville Fenn, Author of "The Parson O'Dumford," etc.
THE MAN WHO WAS THURSDAY. By G. K. Chesterton.
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NOTICE.

A SALE
OF
Over-season Stock Goods and Remnants will take place at the DEPOT
ON
TUESDAY, April 7th, 1908,
AND
WEDNESDAY, April 8th, 1908.
between the hours of 9-30 A. M. and 6-30 P. M.

On the first day of the sale the Depot will be OPEN to MEMBERS only and on the second day to MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS also.

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The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

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Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

Pressure continues low along east of the central Himalayas, and though southerly winds blowing in the Bay, only light falls of rain occurred at Dibrugarh and Cherrapoonji. In the north of the Peninsula skies have become moderately clouded and thunderstorms have been rather numerous, but no rainfall of any importance has been reported. The disturbance in Persia has given rain in Teheran and Ispahan, seems passing eastward. Skies are almost free from cloud and moisture in the air is above the average. The temperature is normal.

North-east India, including Orissa and Dibrugarh—Cherrapoonji had light falls of rain. Skies are clear in the central districts, but become lightly clouded in the rest of the division. Humidity is equal to average. The temperature has fallen slightly but is still moderate in excess.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud is reported from Central India, Central Provinces, east of the United Provinces. The air contains nearly a average quantity of moisture, the weather is warmer than usual throughout the division.

North-west India.—Skies are lightly clouded; the northern districts are generally clear in the remainder of the division. The humidity is above the average in Sind and Gujarat and either equal to or below elsewhere. The temperature has risen generally above the normal in nearly the whole of north-west India.

Peninsula—Nizamabad reports a light fall of rain. Light to moderate cloud spread over the whole of the Peninsula, except in the south-east. Moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average, except in a few stations in the Deccan. The temperature is high in north of Bombay and the Deccan, but normal elsewhere.

Forecast—Thundershowers are probable in parts of North-east India of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 3rd April 1908 was 29·845 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are overcast at Rawalpindi and Sirsa and lightly clouded at Ambala and the air has become damper than usual at Delhi. Westerly or north-westerly winds blow at Ambala and Delhi while calms are recorded at Sirsa and Rawalpindi. The maximum had been about the average at Rawalpindi and 1° to 3° in excess at Ambala and Delhi while last night's minimum was 5° to 7° in excess in several places.

United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear over the rest of the district and humidity is in slight excess of normal at Mainpuri. Winds are westerly at Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad and south-westerly at Agra. Weather both during day and night has been 1° to 6° hotter than usual at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Karachi and Ajmer and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere has increased slightly at Karachi. Winds are westerly at Karachi while calms are recorded at Ajmer and Jaipur. The day temperature has been fairly normal at Karachi and 3° in excess at Ajmer and Jaipur while weather during the night was 4° to 11° hotter than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports a few drops. Skies are overcast at Indore and lightly clouded at Dwarka and Bhavnagar Para and humidity has increased slightly or moderately at Bhuj, Rajkot, Surat and Neemuch. Winds are north-westerly at Bhuj, Dwarka, Veraval, Rajkot and Ahmedabad, southerly or south-easterly at Surat and Indore, while calms are recorded at Bhavnagar Para and Neemuch. Temperature variations are for the most part small and somewhat irregular.

Central Provinces.—Skies are thickly overcast at Jubbulpore, Chanda and Raipur and slightly or moderately elsewhere and the air has become damper than usual at Jubbulpore, Akola, Amraoti and Chanda. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. The maximum had been from 1° to 4° in excess of normal in all places and weather during night was 8° to 9° hotter than usual at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Chanda.

Konkan.—Skies are more or less cloudy everywhere and the air has become damper than usual in all places. Winds are westerly at Bombay, Easterly at Ratnagiri and northerly at Mormugao while Karwar recorded calm. Temperature both maximum and minimum has been either equal to the average or varies from normal by small amounts.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Nizamabad. Skies are moderately or densely clouded in several places while the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere is less than usual at most places. Winds blow from the northerly direction at Ahmednagar, from the southerly or south-westerly direction at Sholapur and Bijapur and from easterly or north-easterly direction at Aurangabad and Poona. Temperature both during day as well as night had been 1° to 10° in excess of normal generally.

General Remarks.—Weather conditions are favourable for thunderstorms with or without local showers to the south of Latitude 20°

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	5	9	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri ..	12	11	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	23	21	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ..	8	7	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Ryculla and 1st Nagpada ..	21	11	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ..	3	3	12
G Mahim and Worli ..	5	5	18
Water Division ..	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals ..	0	11	18
Total ..	79	72	174
Total plague deaths to date ..	142,330		
Same date last year ..	198	160	218

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
23	14

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

APRIL, 2nd 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A ..	13	63	15
B ..	66	127	39
C ..	74	206	61
D ..	41	42	8
E ..	94	133	34
F & G ..	28	6	3
Total to date ..	268	580	160
Total rats killed ..			848

MR. H. G. WELLS, an Indian Mutiny veteran has died at Southend, aged 75. He was formerly a private in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—the 93rd—and was present at the fall of Delhi.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

SOCIAL RELATIONS WITH NATIVES.

The "Pioneer:"—"The social relations of Europeans with natives—a topic of old standing—have been discussed with much earnestness during the year. There have been constant complaints that the higher district officials are so much engaged in mere official duties that they have not the power, even if they had the will, to maintain with natives even such social relations as native usages would render possible. There have been, too, declarations from the highest officials—the Lieutenants-Governors, for instance, of Bengal and the Punjab—that the system of administration—judicial and executive—is so mechanical and elaborate that even official work is badly done. Attention too has been strongly drawn to the rapid changes in the personnel of district administration." These sentences were not written with any reference to the events and controversies of 1907. They occur in fact in the Indian section of that useful work the "Annual Register" of the year 1879. It will be observed that the compiler of thirty years ago refers to one of these questions of the day being already of old standing. He seems to be inclined to apologise for bringing in a topic so hackneyed. Yet we constantly find well-meaning correspondents coming forward with this very topic of social estrangement as though it were some novel and disquieting sign of the times of to-day. We are asked so often to admire the breathless rapidity of modern progress in India, that it is well to be reminded that in many respects the remarkable thing is how completely we manage to succeed in standing still.

THE METHODS OF BENGAL.

The "Baluchistan Gazette." :—The stone-throwing outrages that are disgracing humanity and adding fuel to the fire of animosity that already exists to a lamentable extent as between the European and the Indian in most parts of Bengal, Eastern and Western, call for drastic punitive and deterrent measures, or a reign of terror will result which will provoke stern reprisals on the part of the European or the descendant thereof, in which the Derringer will play its part and administer a salutary lesson—the only one understood by the "canaille" for whose benefit (?) it will be utilised. When it has come to it that the Viceroy of India cannot take a trip in a motor car, in the vicinity of the metropolis of India, without incurring the risks involved by boulders or brick-bats flung thereat, surely it is time something were done to put a stop to this kind of lawlessness amounting, as it does, to "lese majestie," if and when the offenders are aware that the King-Emperor's Deputy is seated in the carriage at which the missiles are aimed.

The old saw affirmative of the theory that, if you give an inch, the individual in opposition will "take" an ell, is specially applicable under the conditions that are unhappily existent at the present time. It is matter of common remark now-a-days that the ordinary Hindu-passer-by in the street or public road will, if he doesn't care to altogether ignore the European he meets, either salute him with the "left" hand or even "nod"—and grunt and spit too, as likely as not, when he has got or gone past—at him in the most "nonchalant" manner imaginable. Of course the European, as a rule, lifts or touches his hat or calls out "good morning" or "good evening," as the case may be ; but he seldom fails to notice what, though really meant as a slight, he ordinarily attributes to ignorance or boorishness.

Now if the Indian would but adopt "manly"-independent manners and a deportment in consonance therewith he would not in any way notice a European coming towards or passing him by, if he didn't happen to know him personally or by sight. In so acting or omitting to act he would but observe the amenities of ordinary etiquette without disregarding the canons of common courtesy. But to behave as above-noted is to act with "malice prepense," moved thereto by a desire to be as uncivil as possible without running the risk of being brought to book, in the event of the European being entitled or used to civilities in his dealings with the ordinary—or middle class—Indian. Be it said here that an Indian "gentleman," as such, irrespective of his rank or position, is, under all circumstances, the "pink of politeness," a model of what is inherent in Orientalism as affecting personal intercourse.

The writer of these lines has been on terms of friendship with not a few of the "bluest-blooded" of the aristocracy of India, with the blood-relations of those who were of the Imperial dynasty—all Muhamadans of course—; and he has also been proud to know Hindus of rank, with a line of ancestors extending back to ancient times ; and the keynote of one and all has been the most delightful kindliness of disposition, combined with perfection of manners. And we have no reason to think there has been any deterioration in the qualities noticed as regards these particular classes of Indians. It is only amongst such as may appositely be styled parvenus or upstarts, those whom the Western education imparted by and through the British Government has taught everything but gratitude to their benefactors and proper respect therefor, insomuch so that we now begin to perceive and morally feel the claws that have hitherto remained hidden away between the velvet (or fur) of the exterior. True politeness cannot be extorted ; unless voluntarily rendered it amounts to servility ; but the signs of the times are unmistakeable, and the ordinary European is being subjected to scant civility by certain section of the general community, composed mainly of heterodox Hindus, in these out-of-joint times.

THE LIGHTING OF CALCUTTA.

The "Indian Daily News" :—The Corporation was well-advised in adjourning for a period of three weeks the further consideration of the tenders for the lighting of the city. The debate was of a somewhat discursive character, so far as regards the main question, but there was the usual quantum of animation to lift it in parts at any rate above mere dulness. The attack was mainly directed to the report of the Committee, Mr. J. G. Apcar especially criticising it with his accustomed candour. Mr. Apcar pressed for an adjournment with a view to enable the Committee to furnish a further report, but the Corporation disagreed as to the reason for the adjournment—the one which eventually found favour with it being that the Special Committee should have tested the two lights and reported the results to the Corporation. It seems surprising that the Committee did not think of such a test. Mr. Silk in Committee appears to have specifically suggested a practical demonstration of the brilliancy of the electric and gass lamps, samples of both kinds being erected on the same street and the results taken singly and compared. It has not transpired why Mr. Silk's suggestion was not accepted. For ourselves, we do not think the test proposed will have any effect on the eventual decision of the question. As Mr. A. C. Banerji humorously puts it ; "We are all partial to gas in the Corporation!" Any way, the demand for more light on the subject was one difficult to refuse. The voting was 19 against 18, and the subject accordingly stands adjourned for three weeks.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The "Englishman"—The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association on Monday was marked by some spirited speeches. Mr. Sparkes was quite correct in what he said regarding the views of that section of Bengalis which does not mix itself up with the politics of the extremists. He said that if the wishes of the people of India, extremists, who are thinking of driving out the British out of India, were granted, they would be the first to down on their bended kees and ask the Government to stay back and dictate anJ terms they liked. Every European and Anglo-Indian, who has had any experience of the country, knows this to be true. It is, however, the "microscopic minority" that is attempting to work up the worst passions of the ignorant masses against constituted authority ; and it is against this mischievous class that the fulminations of the speakers were directed. Mr. Sparkes might very appropriately have quoted the answer given by a Bengali to a European gentleman, who asked what they would do were India to be evacuated by the British, and the possessions of the people confiscated by the Power which displaced the British. "We have the High Court to appeal to," was the reply. This simple faith in British justice was an admirable example of the light in which the peoples of this country as a whole regard us.

LOUISE CHERON, aged twenty-six, who was arrested in Paris, for theft, confessed, says a Paris correspondent, that she made her living by stealing earrings from schoolgirls. She gave them sweets and kissed them affectionately while she removed their earrings.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A GREAT SPRING EXHIBITION.

Long coats and short coats, dresses and theatre wraps—every one is engaged just now in the business of choosing new spring wear to suit the newness of the bursting buds and the potential greenness and freshness, which writes our London correspondent are becoming a little more pronounced every day. At Messrs Peter Robinson's Oxford-street, the same spirit has been abroad, and the whole gamut of new models will burst upon the view of would-be purchasers to-day—the commencement of the great spring show. To prove that every one may participate in this opportunity—no matter how severely they may be suffering from a "lean year," or how tight they may be obliged to draw the purse strings—there are costumes in light grey and white and other shades of checked tweed, very charming and springlike, with smart little coats reaching to the hips, lined with silk and supplemented with velvet collars, and skirts of the trotteur persuation—which can be exchanged for the modest sum of two guineas. Actually, too, for as low a figure as two and a half guineas an immaculately up-to-date costume of faced cloth, variously trimmed, and carried out in all the new tones, can be secured ; while, to return to the tweed coats and skirts, there is a tempting example braided in quasi-military style, and cut away after the fashion of a man's morning coat, which is supplemented with a pleated skirt, and is offered at the more than reasonable figure of three guineas. All the new colours of the season are, besides, clearly in evidence. Drake's-neck and sorrel greens, peacock and nattier blue, taupe and marron, lie-de-vin and bishop's purple—nothing which has received the sanction of La Mode is omitted. One of the most notable schemes is the combination of two shades, a coat of chestnut cloth, charmingly braided and trimmed, being allied to a skrit in a pale tone of biscuit, with signal success. Upstairs in the department devoted to mantles, the same story of concessions is being told in detail. There is sure to be a great demand for the beautiful kimono evening cloaks, made of faced cloth, which is as soft and supple as crepe de Chine, with a wide band of satin outlining the neck, and worked over with a thick silk cable-cord, which terminates in long ends, with "bell pull" tassels, while the vetement is slit up on either side to form the sleeves. The most effective of these are designed in coral, flamingo, and lavender, trimmed with black, while their price—which seems almost incredible until one takes into consideration the fact that they are made in the ateliers of the firm—is only four guineas. In some cases the cloak varies a little, a wide shaped band of black silk, worked all over the coloured Japanese embroidery, which gives a note of distinction, being procurable at the same price ; while far the sum of £4 18s. 6d. there are charming all-enveloping evening manteax lined with silk and trimmed with wide military braid and soutache, which represent wonderful value.

SECRETS OF THE FRENCH LINGERE.

Every French "bonne tout a faire" includes a knowledge of washing among her numerous accomplishments, and in the intervals of cleaning and brushing manages to get through much of the household laundrying which is too fine and delicate to admit of waiting for the periodical wasting day. Provincial France is in many respects ultra-conservative, and exactly the same processes are followed to-day as were practised years ago, when the mistress undertook much of the household work herself and specialised in all the details of the laundry. Flannels are, moreover, a cult in themselves now as in the days of yore, and the rough and ready lingere usually leaves that part of the business to the house servants. To every quart of water the laundrymaid adds a teaspoonful of some alkali, and after wringing out the flannel garment in it, she leaves it for ten minutes. A tubful of water in which soap has been dissolved is then whipped with the hand until it is frothy, when the flannel is immersed, left to soak for an hour, and finally squeezed gently between the fingers. Flannel is never rubbed or wrung out at this stage of the proceedings, but once it is clean, it is rinsed in lukewarm water to which an alkali has been added, and finally dried indoors the French "bonne" believing that fresh air hardens it and best ruins the texture, while so as to guarantee that the garment retains its softness to the end, it is ironed when half dry. A curious method of washing flannels belong to far distant days, but which was still practised in the old French convents not so very long ago was that of brushing the fabric to clean it. A quarter of a pound of soft soap was first dissolved slowly over the fire in a pint of alcohol and the board on which the garment was stretched placed within reaching distance of the stove. A horsehair brush was then dipped in the soapsuds, and the flannel scrubbed briskly with it, first on one side and then on the other, after which the garment was dipped quickly in water and left to drain until the moisture had dripped off it when it was rinsed once or twice, and partially dried without wringing. Before ironing the flannel the French "secure" always wiped it will on either side with a clean, dry cloth. Instead of alcohol another plan was that of using soapsuds made with half an ounce of potash to the quart of water, the brush being dipped in this in the same manner as above.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the report and accounts of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ending 29th February 1908, to be submitted to the Shareholders at the Eleventh Annual General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 7th of April :—

"The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending 29th February 1908, together with the Revenue Accounts and Balance Sheet for the period, which show that the Company continues to make very satisfactory progress.

During the year, 3,038 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting to Rs. 52,18,000. Of this number 2,369 have resulted in Policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded by the Proposers, or are awaiting completion.

The new Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 36,08,000, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 1,86,508-7. This result compares most favourably with that of the eleventh year's working of other Life Offices.

The total number of Policies in force on the books of the Company is 9,591 assuring in the aggregate Rs. 1,51,92,897, and of this amount Rs. 4,51,099 are re-insured.

Claims, arising from the death of 58 persons for the aggregate amount of Rs. 92,550 and 11 Matured Endowment Policies for Rs. 23,510, were paid during the year. Of the former amount Rs. 10,720 were reassured.

Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time, when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country.

The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained and the aggregate expenditure, including the expenses of the Quinquennial Valuation, only amounted to Rs. 1,89,439-5-7. If this aggregate be set against the premium Income, the ratio comes out as 24·4 for the eleventh year—a result which, considering the large amount of new business and the Valuation Expenses, is believed to be not only far below the average, but the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age.

The Life Assurance Fund has been increased by Rs. 5,14,438-11-6 and now amounts to Rs. 20,83,886-14-11.

Fidelity Guarantee Branch.—Bonds aggregating Rs. 5,97,850 have been issued and premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 6,136-4. The business is of a satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount. Claims amounting to Rs. 738-15-5 were paid during the year.

The Director retiring by rotation is Mr. D. Gostling who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry, also retire and offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 13½ per cent. per annum which, with the Bonus of 3½ per cent., will make a total distribution to Shareholders of 17 per cent. for the last year.

The Board of Directors desire the co-operation of the Shareholders and Policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefits of Life Assurances and the very favourable terms on which Assurances may be obtained in this Company.

AN extraordinary scene was witnessed in an evangelical church at Markranstadt, near Leipzig. During the service, the entire congregation was attacked by irresistable faintness. The minister sank unconscious before the altar, the organist fell over from his seat, and the choir-boys collapsed in a body. In the nave of the church the narcotic influence was not so overpowering, and fortunately, adds the "Telegraph," sufficient persons retained unconsciousness to render the necessary assistance to those who had swooned away. It was all caused by the fumes from a defective coke stove.

THE MEMORY MAN

Brain Fag, Exhaustion, Neuralgia—

The man who *never* forgets! Is it possible there can be such a man—one who remembers everything? We suppose it does not ordinarily occur to readers what a tremendous advantage a *reliable* memory gives them, how even their very abilities, friendships, and attainments could not be continued *without a good memory*! That extraordinary "memory" man, Datas, who can instantly give the date of any notable occurrence in the history of the world, says he has been accustomed for the last six years to arm himself against loss of memory, and *prevent nervous exhaustion* and mental fatigue by a methodical use of Phosferine. *Nervous exhaustion*, says Datas, is always followed by loss of memory, and the only way to speedily remedy or prevent the condition is to *renew the nerve forces* with a course of Phosferine. As Datas is paid a very large income to demonstrate his marvellous feats of memory, his striking testimony to the efficacy of the great nerve specific, is just that *practical* evidence which every reasoning worker seeks for and instantly appreciates.

How Datas defies them.

Datas, the extraordinary "memory" man, writes :—"I find Phosferine the best tonic in the world—there is nothing like it for dispelling brain-fag. As you are probably aware, my income is derived from the exercise of an absolutely perfect memory, and after several hours of committing dates and facts to memory I naturally feel mentally exhausted, but Phosferine soon puts me right. I also consider Phosferine an excellent preventive of such nervous disorders as neuralgia and sciatica. You can publish my testimonial as much as you like and as long as you like. I have used Phosferine for the past six years and am quite convinced that there is not a better nerve tonic for the brain worker anywhere."—December 17, 1907.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

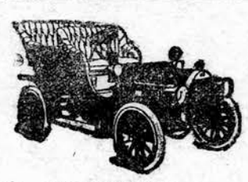
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.



SILENT SUNBEAM MOTORS

The Silent Sunbeam Cars contain a number of unique features that are to be found in no other make.

The principal one is the Little Oil Bath, a simple arrangement by which the driving chains are continually immersed in a bath of oil, making the power transmission the cleanest, most effective and most silent form on the market.

Simplicity is the keynote of the engine construction. These Cars are the most reliable and speediest on the market.

Full Particulars and Catalogues on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

MEADOWS STREET BOMBAY

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay : Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karrachee : Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta : Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras : Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada : Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon : Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo : Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE : one wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.

DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in Pondichery.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair ; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness ; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000,

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	35 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	50
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" LANCET

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

MAKERS : LONDON.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a **Luxuriant Growth.**

Of Stores, Chemists, and

ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.

Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. **Rs. 5.**

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) **Rs. 10.**

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, **Rs. 5.**

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. **Re. 1**

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Warta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. **Rs. 6.**

Apply "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. B. GERRARD 14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kirklee 2,275 tons, Captain B Watron, sailed on Friday for Moulmein, in ballast

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3,438 tons, Captain R B Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE steamer Crostafels, 3,105 tons, Captain H Moller will sail on Saturday for Calicut and Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Glenaffric, 2,657 tons, Captain J. Craig sailed on Friday for Cochin, with the same bottom cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,111 tons, Captain W W Greenhorn sailed on Friday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain F D Laine, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mauritius with a general cargo and 1 cab 8 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Marmora, 5,239 tons, Captain G H C Weston, R N R arrived in harbour on Friday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Persens ..... Comdr H Christian ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Lilenfield ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ..... R Navy
H M S Redbreast ..... Lt-Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ..... Capt J C Horder ..... R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ..... Capt S D Vale ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 3.

Africa	13 2	Manley	P Gulf M M & Co
Alcaea	23 2	Morgan	
Bahadur	2936	Urebvin	G Tejpal & Co
Chapman	2317	Chapman	W & A Graham & Co
Crostafels	3105	Moller	Glen & Co
Caledonia	3599	Peters	P & O Co
Firoze	2009	Watson	B & P S N Co
Frankdale	3100	Kidd	T M & Co
Hoselee	993	Jenkins	B & P S N Co
Ipswich	818	Pelling	Shih S N Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A Graham & Co
Loodiana	2128	Glover	M M & Co
Monsoni	1725	Hunn	B & P S N Co
Mohamundi	1251	Primrose	Bo & P S N Co
Marmora	5239	Weston	London 4-4 P & O Co
Mazagon	3280	Lowe	B I S N Co
Norfolk	2506	Bonny	G Colton & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Williams	M M & Co
Nurani	1870	Bullen	Turner Morrison & Co
Nowrel Bahr	178	Macoola	Sultan of Muscat
Persia	4198	Powell	London 28-3 P & O Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Shah Noojum	2741	Foster	H A Hassum
Shah Noor	2783	Harrison	H A H Hassum
Shah Allum	2596	Greenfield	H A Hassum
Sealda	3438	Brown	M M & Co
Umaumbi	2139	Mitchell	W & A G & Co
Wearmouth	2329	Catto	The Bombay Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—APRIL 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Can Macintyre	3302	Weir	Antwerp	18-4	F Muir & Co
D & R City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c	19-4	K Nixon & Co
F City of Glasgow	4111	Greenhorn	Kobi	4-4	R Nixon & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	R S Ports	Primrose	14-4	B & P S N Co
H Kensler	1864	Neilsen	Zbar	6-4	A Strachan
K Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	10-4	F Muir & Co
M Delta	4782	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
N Newbridge	2297	Dally	Hull	15-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Haidari	1562	De Lorse	R S Ports	20-4	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4041	Abrey	L'pool	11-4 W B A Graham & Co
5	Ehrenfels	175	Kuchens	Rangoon	4-4 Glade & Co
6	Acara	3174	Smith	Hull	10-4 K Nixon & Co
9	Rosenfels	3593	Kippner	Kobi	6-4 Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Simmers	London	11-4 P & O Co
15	Glenaffric	2657	Craig	Cochin	4-4 K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Virawa	2176	LeBroeq	Zbar	10-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Haidari s	Lorne	Mauritius, Mar 20
3	Caledonia s	Peters	Aden, Mar 29
	Sealda s	Brown	Rangoon, Mar 19
	Marmora s	Weston	Shanghai, Mar 17

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Ituia s	Fenwick	Calcutta
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Glenaffric s	Craig	Cochin
	City of Glasgow s	Greenhorn	Karachi
	Kirklee s	Watson	Moulmein

The steamer Crostafels-Moller for Calicut and Cochin obtained her portclearance on Friday.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer Marmora for London &c.
" Clan Macintyre for Glasgow &c.
" Caledonia for London &c.
" Sealda for Calcutta &c.
" Shah Jehan for Rangoon &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.	Vessel.	From
27	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
27	Clan Macalister	Liverpool
28	Floriean	Calcutta
28	Lindenfels	Antwerp
31	Bengala	Negapatam
31	Mombassa	London
31	Gwalior	Rangoon
April		
1	Sirsa	Bombay
1	Thornbeck	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line S. S. City of London arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of 2nd instant.

The P. & O. S. S. Somali arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—2,800 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co; 120 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 9 bales twist, Ewart Latham and Co; 13 bales wool, C Balkissandas; 40 bales wool, A Bullha; 17 bales wool, G Gangadass; 226 bales wool, N Goculdas; 13 bales wool, G Kedarmal; 11 bales wool, J Lalljee

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—2,595 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—13 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—17 bales hides, P E Byrce and Sons; 1 bundle carpets, A B Godrey; 134 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co; 1,849 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 39 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola, 39 cwts horns, G Tuchedena; 2 pots rosaoil, Volkart Bros; 300 cwts mother of pearl shell K N Mianee and Co.

FOR HULL.

New Bridge s—3,000 cwts castorseed, W A Graham and Co; 4,803 cwts cottonseeds, A Khimjee.

Dido s—2,000 cwts castorseed, J H Billimoria and Co; 2,020 cwts cottonseeds, Ebjee Oomersey; 975 cwts myrabollams T Nerse.

City of Vienna s—2,000 cwts cottonseed D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Acara s—2,607 bales cotton, 500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 81 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co: 100 bales cotton waste, and 50 bales cottonfly, C Hirji and Co: 13 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, Serabjee Framjee and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co; 5,711 cwts myrabollams, W Peachar.

Clan Macintyre s—1,500 tons manganese ore, the Shivraj Syndicate Ld.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—4,998 cwts teaseed, 10,540 cwts mowrahseed, Ralli Bros; 27 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Banenfels s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cottonfly, R Rotanjee; 1,500 cwts woodseed, 7 pots rose oil, Bauer Krause; 29 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales cottonfly, J C Tridiwalla; 1,500 cwts woodseed, 3 pots geranium oil, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

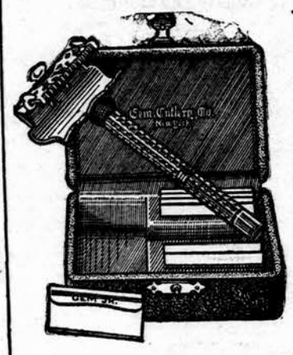
FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Vienna s—1,520 cwts myrabollams, W Beckar; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, S Wallace and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, H Spinner and Co.

WELL, THAT'S FINE.



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NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
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ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
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A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

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INEXPENSIVE—SAME TIME—EXCLUSIVE
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MARVELLOUS SHOWROOMS
AT
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
There is nothing to lure the buyer on to extravagance, as there are only three forms of prices, no matter what is selected from the endless variety of
NOVELTIES,
In fact exemplifying, in its fullest meaning, the idea conveyed by the word
"ARTISTIC."

A PLEASANT SURPRISE AWAITS EVERYONE WHO HAS NOT YET VISITED
1, 2, 3,
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
59, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

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A very large Assortment of most Powerful and Elegant
BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
also English-made
MOTOR GOGGLES.
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.

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Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 3.

FINANCIAL.

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 1,80,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£39,700,000	Dec. £1,100,000
Public Deposits	...£15,600,000	Dec. £4,200,000
Other Deposits	...£43,500,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Government Securities	£ 3,800,000	unchgd. ...
Other Securities	...£34,400,000	Dec. £2,800,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,300,000	Dec. £1,700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots...Steady with better demand and improved business

Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Flat.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000
Imports	...10,000
Mid-Americans	... 5·79+02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	7 15/16—unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·29	5·30	5·31	5·31	5·27
—05	—05	—04	—03	—03
Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	
5·22	5·18	5·15	5·14	
—02	—01	—01	—01	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 14,000	bales.
Do. do: last year	... 13,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	... 1,000	
Do. to Continent	... 16,000	"

Spot Cotton—10·20 —10

Futures—Month of May 9·58—13 } First tone mutilated. Declined owing to weakness New Orleans market.
Do. do. July 9·66—11 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 9·93—05
Do. do. July 9·85—06
Closing Tone of Futures,—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrivals :—
"Clan Shaw."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
12 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 8,14,083	London	Caledonia	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,609	do	do	Yokohama Bk
155 Bars Silver	3,01,131	do	do	Comptoir National
6 Bundles Gold Coins. Rupees	273 13,927	Dubai	Mohamadi	Sundry Importers
9 Bundles Rs ...	16,400	Linga		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [3RD APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England	... 3 per cent. from	19th March.
Bank of Bengal	..... 7 per cent. "	26th "
Bank of Bombay	..... 7 per cent. "	26th "
Bank of Madras	..... 9 per cent. "	11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

Rates opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand and 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight Credits. Bills have been more plentiful than usual and were mostly placed for near delivery. The enquiry for Bank Paper has been limited, but owing to the Indian Government's drawings to the extent of about £ 410,000 on the Secretary of State the tone of the market is somewhat firmer at the close. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Drafts ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months'sight	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	168
Do. 3 months'sight—Marks	127 1/4
Hongkong—60 days' sight...	140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	187 1/2

Government Paper.

The market opened to-day at 96 7/16 for cash and settlement and closes 1/16 down but probably with buyers at the close. There has been more business passing than we have been accustomed to lately and there are buyers at the close at the lower rates. Calcutta rates are not advised regularly owing to the difficulties of the Telegraph Department.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·6
1st Settlement...	" 96·8

Bullion :—

Private advices give the London Bar Silver prices as 25 1/2 for ready and 25 5/8 for delivery forward in two months. Locally the market opened steady at 66 1/16 for cash and closes unchanged. Forward quotations firmed up slightly in the morning, but they close as at the opening. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	66	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	10	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	21,12,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	39,57,000
Sundries	34,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	25,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	2,90,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	9,43,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	2,35,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	1,43,000
Bullion	3,97,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	1,81,000	.....
Sundries	5,000	.....
Cash	45,64,000	.....

The mail of the 20th March brings £1,80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	Rs.	50,000
Bombay	...	...	"	70,000
Madras	...	...	"	5 3),000
		Total...	Rs.	6,50,000

The mail of the 27th March brings £140,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	Rs.	20,000
Madras	...	...	"	10,000
		Total...	Rs.	30,000

The mail of the 3rd April brings £190,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year
Khandeish	1,983	163,888	269,324
Central India ...	1,149	41,131	71,800
Barsee and Nugger ...	2,308	89,077	142,833
Berars...	1,794	294,339	385,964
Central Provinces ...	2,391	223,780	265,010
Total Oomras...	9,623	812,145	1,134,931
Dhollera	3,252	65,245	137,061
Broach	13,323	100,086	135,078
Compta and Dharwar.	5,477	49,881	28,305
Westerns	320	3,769	6,856
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,832	305,162	428,345
Rajputana	731	20,841	48,844
Sind	451	36,271	12,818
Persian	127	906	1,318
American	4,878	31,815	14,559
Egyptian	184	3,546	862
Other Sorts	4	383	792
Totals...	40,223	1,429,830	1,948,763

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week...	40,223	118,228	—78 0 6
Receipts from 1st Oct. 07 to 2nd April 1908.	1,429,830	1,948,763	—518,933
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	40,211	71,833	—31,622
China	13,389	15,551	—2,165
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	53,600	87,387	—33,787
Total Shipments from 1st Oct 07 to 2nd Apr 08			
Europe	377,757	628,310	—250,553
China	17,561	26,501	—1,940
Japan	224,553	349,363	—124,405
Coast Ports ...	21,010	33,282	—12,252
Total ...	636,286	1,037,436	—401,150
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	5,930	29,235	—23,305
China			
Japan	500	43,416	—42,916
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 21st March 1908.—7,926 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1907.—6,436 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	278,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 2nd April 08.	1,429,830 "
	1,807,830 "
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 2nd April 1908	633,288 "
	1,171,514 "
Afloat	6,430 "
	1165,114 "
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	570,000 "
Stock in all hands on 3rd April 08.....	595,114 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Home markets have fluctuated during the past week. The late continued fall in prices has at all events received a check, and for a day or two it appeared as if a mild reaction had set in. The messages to hand this morning, however, show another set back, and on the week changes are irregular and give a slight rise or fall. The improvement in Receipts at the U. S. Ports may cause some further depression, but as a Crop approaching 12 million bales has already been discounted in the market, the present season's yield should have but little effect in the near future. The New Crop will shortly be the lever applied. So far, accounts are, on the whole, favourable for farming operations, but cotton at 10 cwts is not a great inducement to farmers to plant a large crop, and so further depress are already weak market.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.		This week.		Difference.
LIVERPOOL—					
Spot	5·72	...	5·79	...	+·07
Futures, Apl-May.	5·31	...	5·29	...	—·02
Do. July-Aug	5·28	...	5·31	...	+·03
NEW YORK—					
Spot	10·31	...	10·20	...	—·10
Futures, May	9·66	...	9·53	...	—·08
Do. July	9·62	...	9·66	...	+·04
NEW ORLEANS—					
Spot	10 5/8	...	10 1/2	...	—1/8
Futures, May	9·88	...	9·90	...	+·02
Do. July	9·83	...	9·85	...	+·02

The local market has ruled steady to firm during the past week and prices have advanced all rounds In Oomra's descriptions the rise has been from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6. Khandeish is Rs. 4 higher, and Bengal. Rs. 5, while Broach and Saw ginned Dharwar show an advance of Rs. 6. Settlements of April and May contracts have been made, and in the bazaar there has been some business done in fine M. G. Bengals, Khangam, Akola and Khandeish for May delivery. Broach has also been in demand and a small business has resulted. The advance in prices has, however, checked business for export, and shippers are not following the rise having no encouragement either from Europe or Japan.

For ready cotton there was some demand by exporters at the beginning of the week, but holders have since become stiffer with the result that buyers have more or less withdrawn from the market. Local mills have taken little and are unwilling to pay the higher prices asked now, the state of the yarn market offering no inducement. The turnover has on the whole been extremely moderate.

Receipts for the week are small, and show a tendency to a further falling off. We have frequently sounded a warning note as to the expected drop in receipts from last month and some months ago when we published our estimate of 2,165,000 bales as probable receipts into Bombay for the season, we stated that we considered this estimate would err if anything on the full side. It seems doubtful now if receipts will amount to 1,900,000, bales. The total falling off to date as compared with last year is now 519,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	264	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	218	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	211	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	209	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	208	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	199/500	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	199/90	"
Good Westerns ...	224	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	242/3	"
NEW CROP.		
	Rs.	Delivery.
Good M. G. Broach	253/4	March 09
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	198	January 09
Fine M. G. " ...	196	" "

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	...	nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
5·29	5·29	5·30	5·30	5·26
unchgd	—01	—01	—01	—01
S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	
5·21	5·17	5·14	5·13	
—01	—01	—01	—01	

FREIGHTS.

There is nothing to report in this market which has remained very quiet during the week with no inquiry on the part of shippers.

The following are quotations for ready :—

Baren Genoak	9s. 6d.
nt Perik...	9s.
Awer Dur...	11s.
Havg	10s. 6d.
Ham	11s.
Marseilles and Liverpool	8s. to 9d.
London...	10s. 6d.
Hull	9s.

For April-May we quote 10s. 6d. to 11s. p.p.
Liner's quotations are :—

Austrian Lloyds ...	15s. seeds 16s. cotton.
Rubattino	12s. " 13s. " May-June
Anchor Line ...	9s.
Hansa	10s. 6d. April-May
P. and O.	11s. "

The s.s. "Claveresk" has been chartered by a European house at 11s. 6d. one, 12s. two ports including Dieppe and Middleboro.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week, ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Wheat	30,539 cwts.
Linseed	21,941 "
Rapeseed	55,602 "
Gingellyseed	10,485 "
Poppyseed	1 224 "
Groundnuts	2 787 "
Castorseed	24,093 "
Rice	145,909 "
Myrabollams	45,751 "
Cottonseed	92,537 "
Mowrahseed	4,914 "
Gram	6,577 "
Joowar	4,919 "
Maize	491 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED :—During the early part of the week the market was firm owing to small arrivals and to shippers having to complete their March requirements. Later on the position was relieved and prices gave way 3 to 4 annas from the highest point touched. Arrivals are very small owing to the crop being short, and towards the end of the month, when exporters will be obliged to complete shipments, we may again see higher rates. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 5 0	to Rs. 8 6-0
May ...	" 8 12 6	R. T. B.T.

RAPESEED :—Prices also improved early in the week, but the market is since easier and we quote :—

Brown Cawnpor, May,	Rs. 9-9 0	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat "	" 10-4-0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market has ruled quiet but steady with little change in prices, and we quote at the close :

Bold White...	... 85 per cent. Rs.	54	8 0
Muggy... ...	... ... "	54	0 0
Yellow Hingangbat ...	... "	57	8 0
White "	... ... "	59	0 0

POPPYSEED :—The market has been firmer and prices have advanced 3 annas per cent. during the week. We quote :—

May ... ... Rs. 11 3 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED.—has been steady at Rs. 32 for ready and Rs. 32 to 32-8-0, for May.

COTTONSEED.—The market is firm and we quote Rs. 25-8-0 with a good business doing.

MOWRASEED.—A large business has been done, and prices have advanced 3 to 4 annas. We quote at the close Rs. 5 8 0 in an easier market.

GROUNDNUTS.—The market has been steady throughout the week and closes at Rs. 44-0-0.

WHEAT.—Owing to the failure of the winter rains in the Punjab the market is firm and we quote :—

White Delhi April-May Rs. 6-3-6.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is dull with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—We have no improvement to report in the position of this market. Prices are steadily giving way in sympathy with the decline in prices at Home. This continuous decline discourages buyers, as they remain in hope that goods will be had at cheaper rates by waiting. Business is consequently at a standstill.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is quiet. The demand is almost nil and a further decline being anticipated in the Home market, buyers will not operate.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is very dull. The demand which was looked for after the Holi Holidays has not yet come, and the market is lifeless. Stocks are increasing owing to the absence of demand.

DHOOTIES :—The market is very quiet and there is nothing doing. Prices are easier all round.

METALS.

COPPER :—There is no change in the Home market and prices here also are well maintained.

YELLOW METAL :—The Home market is unchanged, but prices here are weak owing to large arrivals. The off-take is pretty fair.

COALS.

The market has been lifeless during the past week as sellers do not care to operate before the tenders for the B. B. and C. I. Ry. now invited, have been decided. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	... 20	0	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	... 19	0	0	"
Yorkshire	... 18	0	0	"
Scotch	... 17	8	0	"
South African (Natal)	... 16	8	0	"
Desherghur Bengal ...	... 15	0	0	"
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	... 15	12	0	"
Seebpore	... 15	8	0	"
Heelger's Anthracite ...	... 15	8	0	"
Heelger's Standard ...	... 15	0	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite ...	... 15	4	0	"
Shaw's Standard ...	... 14	4	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Burmah Bulk loose Swan Brand	...	2	14	0	per unit.
" tins " ...	...	3	8	0	per pair.
Russian Bulk R. Sun, loose ...	...	3	6	0	per unit.
" " " new tins	...	4	0	0	per pair.
Anchor cases	...	4	8	0	per case.

SHARES.

The market has continued quiet during the week, and transactions reported except in a few concerns are limited. Bank of Bombay Shares are steady at Rs. 1,370. Bank of India shares have advanced to Rs. 61 1-2 at and about which price a considerable number have changed hands. Indian Specie Bank shares have also advanced to Rs. 55. Bank of Bengal shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,445. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton have been put through at Rs. 125, New Berar's at Rs. 480 and Mofussil's at Rs. 605. Munmar Press shares are at Rs. 272 1/2. East India Press shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,010. In Railway Companies Anmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 555, Tapti Valley at Rs. 432 1-2 and Amritsar Patti's at Rs. 111. In Mill shares, Ahmedabad advance are quiet at Rs. 540. Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,780. Colaba Land Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,005 X.D. Currimbhai's have ruled at and about 1030, Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 97 1-2, Cannought's are weak at Rs. 300, Century's are quiet at Rs. 1,900. New City of Bombay, are in demand at Rs. 620 X. D. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 325, Framji Petit's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,405. Hindustan Mill shares have jumped to Rs. 660. Imperial's are weak at Rs. 180. Khatav Makanji Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 720 and Kohinoor's at Rs. 715. Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,510, Madras United have changed hands at Rs. 2,925, Manekji Petit's, after ruling at and about rates varying from Rs. 3,180, and Rs. 3,125, closed at Rs. 3,160, Morarji's are quiet at Rs. 2,825, Sholahpur's are at Rs. 4,250, Phœnix Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 105 C. D. Sassoon Mill shares have improved to Rs. 965. Standard's have improved to Rs. 1,150. Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,360. Textile's are quiet at Rs. 1,240 C. D. In the Miscellaneous list Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 131 and Alcock Ashdown and Co. at Rs. 300. Bombay Burmah's are at Rs. 9,700 and quarter shares at Rs. 2,470. Bombay Flour's are at Rs. 1,055 C. D. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Preference Shares have improved to Rs. 157, and Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 150. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 265, and Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 270. Central India Mining Co shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 427 1-2 and Shivrajpur's at Rs. 35. Barsankua Manganese Co. shares have declined to Rs. 8 1-2, at which rate they are quiet. The Oriental Government S. L. A. Co. Ld. shares are unchanged at Rs. 160. Philip's have improved to Rs. 54. Marck's are steady at Rs. 131. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have improved to Rs. 447 1-2. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld. lots of 10 Ordinary shares and one deferred are unchanged at Rs. 8 discount per share and lots of Preference share i. e. 20 Preference shares with one share deferred have been put through at Rs. 5 discount per share. The Bombay Telephone Co.'s shares have changed hands at Rs. 382, Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 610. The rest of the companies are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations for Bonds :—

| | Rs

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided at a sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday.

THEFT IN THE FORT MARKET.

Abdul Satar Shaik Hoosain was charged with theft of Rs. 0-7-9 from the pocket of Dias Rodrigues, a cook, while the latter was about to buy some fish in the Fort market Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the prosecution. A market peon saw the accused put his hand into the complainant's pocket. Accused put the money into his mouth, and when it was taken out it, it was found to be Rs. 0-3-9. One four anna piece was not found. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Sentence was reserved, the accused being an old offender.

THEFT OF A COAT.

Shewram Soma was charged with theft of a coat from the shop of Haji Casum Ahmed, situated opposite the Police Headquarters Office. Mr. R. Majmudar appeared for the prosecution. Accused went into the shop on the morning of the 18th February last, and asked for a coat. One was shown when he asked for a better one, and while the man in the shop went inside, the accused concealed a coat in his dhotar cloth and was walking away with it, when he was pursued and arrested. The jury found the accused guilty. He was an old offender, and sentence was reserved.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Luxmon Mahadu was charged with theft of a bundle of ten currency notes for Rs. 50 each, the property of Jaithashankar Kanji. Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the prosecution. The complainant arrived in Bombay on the 21st February last, and on the following day went into the Choksi bazar with the intention of purchasing some gold. He was examining gold in a shop, when the prisoner came up, snatched the bundle of notes out of his hand, and walked away. He was pursued when he threw down the bundle. He was eventually arrested. The jury convicted the prisoner, who was an old offender. Sentence was reserved.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

Ameer Ballabhoy was charged with theft of a purse, containing four rupees and copper coins, the property of Hormusji Dadabhoy, a fitter in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the prosecution. On the 28th February last, the complainant was waiting near the Parel railway crossing, when the prisoner stole the purse out of his pocket. On the accused being pursued, he threw the purse down on the road. He was soon arrested. The jury convicted him, and he pleaded guilty to several previous convictions. Sentence was reserved.

THEFT OF UTENSILS.

Abdul Aziz Sarwar, a servant in the employ of a Borah named Yoosoof Ali Jafferji, was charged with the theft of domestic utensils. Mr. Rattilal Majmudar appeared for the prosecution. On the night of the 14th February last, while the complainant had gone out of his house, leaving it in charge of the accused and another servant, the accused stole the utensils and pledged them with a Marwaree for eight annas. He afterwards pointed out the shop and was arrested. He was found guilty by the jury, and admitted previous convictions. Sentence was reserved.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAY.

Chhagan Dhanji was charged with house-breaking by day, in that he broke into the room of Tribhowan Khetsey in Old Hanooman Lane on the 16th March last, and stole a number of ornaments. Mr. R. Majmudar appeared for the prosecution. On the date abovementioned, while the complainant and his brother had gone out locking the door of their room on the second floor of the house, the accused broke open the bars of a window and effected an entrance into the room. The padlock on the door of the house was also found opened. The accused was seen climbing down the waste-water pipe in the house: an alarm was raised and the accused was arrested in a gutter in the rear of the house. The jury found him guilty. He admitted some previous convictions, and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Purshotam Pragji was charged with causing mischief by fire in the shop of Abdul Hussain Yusuf Ali, situated opposite the Bhuleshwar Market, on the 8th February last. Mr. Vakil, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Motiwalla defended the accused.

It appeared that early in February last, the accused called at the shop of the complainant, and asked for certain goods on credit, which the complainant refused to give. Accused then told him "I will see." They keep shops near each other's for the sale of cutlery, matches, soap, etc. Early on the morning of the 8th February last, in the footpath near the shops, the accused was seen warming himself at a fire. Soon after an alarm of fire was raised and the complainant on coming to his shop from his house, saw the shop on flames. The roof had caught fire and damage was done to the extent of Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. A policeman had seen the accused warming himself at the fire in the foot-path near a latrine.

Evidence for the prosecution was called, and the Court adjourned until 10-30 a.m. to-day.

BHATTIA MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

YESTERDAY in the Appeal Court, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, an application was made, on behalf of Gangabai and others, appellants, against Kursondas Dharmsey and others, respondents, for discharge of the managers and for restoration of the charge of the firm of Mulji Jaitha and Co. to Bai Gangabai, etc. Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji, and Hiralal, appeared for Gangabai and other appellants. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Kursondas Dharamsey, the plaintiff and respondent; and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Divan, appeared for the executors of Gordhandas Sunderdas.

In this suit by a consent order made by the Appeal Court in November 1905, Mr. Kursondas Dharamsey and Mr. Lallji Narronji were appointed managers of the firm of Mulji Jaitha and Co., pending the disposal of the suit filed by Kursondas Dharamsey against Gangabai and other executors of Gordhandas Sunderdas. The suit was dismissed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman in January last; and the appellants now applied for discharge of the managers.

After hearing counsel, the Appeal Court made an order to the effect that the arrangement with regard to the management of the firm of Mulji Jaitha and Co., contained in the Appellate Court's order of the 10th November 1905, be and is hereby terminated; that Kursondas Dharamsey and Lallji Narronji, as managers of the firm, were discharged, and that they should hand over charge of the firm and all its assets and properties to Gangabai. The managers and receivers to pass accounts before the Commissioner. The first respondent to bear the costs.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops, of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent lather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshese gams, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dépt., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET TRUSTS CASE.

In the High Court yesterday before the Hon Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Parsi Panchayet Trusts case was further heard.

Ervad J. J. Modi, Secretary to the Trustees, was further cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, counsel for the plaintiffs, Sir D. M. Petit and six others; he was then re-examined by Mr. Strangman, counsel for Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, President of the Parsi Trusts Board, and his four co-trustees, who are the defendants in the suit.

During the cross-examination of the witness, Mr. Lowndes put in as exhibits documents recently obtained in the form of certified copies from the Bombay Government Secretariat. They are important historical documents of the Bombay Parsis. One of them, which is dated 15th May 1726, is headed "extract of minutes from a consultation," and is signed by R. H. Boddam, S. Wilson, R. Parke, and R. Church, evidently the President and members of Council, respectively. The text of it is as follows:—"Read the report of the Committee appointed on the 21st ultimo to inquire into the disputes, subsisting in the case of Parsis, with the papers enclosed therein. Read also two petitions delivered in this morning, one from the principal men or heads of the Parsi caste, and other from Byramji Nasarwanji and Hormasji Byramji, Parsis. The Board having taken the report of the Committee, and the several papers relating thereto into consideration, are of opinion—that the regulation of 1777 made by the Panchayet or the general assembly of the Parsis and Andhiarus, which was confirmed in the month of October last, is in its principle proper and equitable That the Panchayet or general assembly of the Parsis and Andhiarus, have the right to make regulations for the general benefit and good of their caste, as is customary with the other castes and tribes of every denomination, living under the protection of this Government. That it is the custom of every caste and tribe to put persons, offending against the rules and regulations of their respective castes and tribes, out of their caste, and so to remain, until he or they have complied with the resolutions and determinations of their caste or tribe. That the Board entirely disapprove of the Parsi Panchayat levying any fine, or inflicting corporal punishment, upon such persons as they may have put out of the caste and accordingly forbid in the future. That as it appears there is, exclusive of the Panchayet or general assembly, a Committee chosen for settling private disputes, and for the internal management of the caste, that the Panchayet or general assembly be directed to return 24 persons, Andhiarus and Parsis for that purpose, to the Honourable the President, who will select 12 from them to be a Committee for the above purpose, and we are in hopes that the Committee, approved and confirmed as above, will be a means of preventing any further discussions among them. That with respect to the petitions of Byramji Nassarwanji Andhiaru and Hormusji Byramj Parsi, respecting their church and burying-ground, it must be signified to them, that as it appears that they are under the censure of their caste, it is recommended to them to reconcile themselves to the caste by paying due obedience to the rules and regulations thereof, as Government cannot interfere with the appropriation of either their Churches or tombs, Resolved that the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to the heads of the Panchayet."

On 17th May 1786, Mr. George Parry certifies, to his having made known to the above-mentioned two petitioners the Board's resolution, and recommending them to reconcile themselves to their caste by paying due obedience.

On 5th July 1778, Mr. William Stanley, the then Governor, eight years before the period mentioned above, wrote to "Parsis not of the Priest caste":—"You are hereby empowered to meet, and enquire into all matters, that are committed by your caste, contrary to what has been agreed to by the majority of the caste, and to punish the offenders agreeably to the rules of your caste, so far as not permitting them to come to your feasts, and beat them with shoes, but no other corporal punishment."

The above is apparently the document referred to in the previous minute about the corporal punishment, which was forbidden after the date of the minute.

On first January 1787, Mr. Boddam, the Governor, selected a Parsi "Standing Committee" of 12, "for the settling of private disputes and the internal management of the caste". Among them were, Jamshed Boga-Modi, and five other Parsees, (laics), and Shapurji Bomanji Shett and five other Andhiarus or priests. It was this very Boga-Modi and others, who asked from Mr. Hornby for powers of "shaming them (offenders) in the Panchayet by beating them with a few shoes agreeably to their crime, which will certainly amend them." On 16th March 1787, Mr. Boddam communicates, the names of 12 members of the Standing Committee he had chosen, to Nanabhoy Byramji and Dadabhoy Nasarwanji, and tells them, "You will make the same known in general assembly, and act therein agreeably to the rules of your caste; doing strict justice to all parties without favour or affection to anyone." Mr. Boddam has signed the letter as "your friend and well wisher."

In re-examination by Mr. Strangman, witness said that he was at first asked to perform the investiture ceremony of Mrs. R. D. Tata, wife of the sixth plaintiff; he refused to do so. Then he was invited to attend the ceremony. Mr. K. R. Cama came on behalf of the plaintiff; he declined. Then on the day of the ceremony, Mr R. D. Tata, the plaintiff, came with Mr. Fardunji Maneckji Kanga; they invited him, and pressed him to attend. Two friends then came, Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar and Mr. Fardunji M. Kanga, to witness's house, and even Mr. Darashah went the length of attempting to influence a lady of the house, in his favour. Eventually, they asked him whether there was any particular objection to the investiture from an abstract religious point of view; it was then that witness wrote the letter referred to the other day. Witness said to them that religious and social standpoints were closely united; religion existed for the good of the society, wherefore the standpoint relating to it, could not be dealt with apart from the social standpoint.

Mr. Strangman: What are your social objections Mr. Modi?

Witness: Firstly, they must be "bona fide" conversions; such was not the case here. Secondly, if girls of other communities were to be admitted to the religion, and allowed to marry Zoroastrian youths, Parsi maidens will remain unmarried.

Mr. Justice Beaman: It is an excellent reason.

Witness: Don't you consider it a good reason, my Lord?

Mr. Strangman: Mr. Justice Beaman says, it is an excellent reason. That's all, Mr. Modi.

Witness said, that marriage was enjoined, and made a duty on a Parsi, by his Scriptures. Then again, the Dinkard, a sacred book, containing religious lore, stated that by such an intermingling of blood, no purity of race, or religious descent, could be preserved. Inter-marriages, which might be the result of such conversion, would lead to such intermingling; it would cause great harm to the community. Were conversions recognised, there would be an influx of low-caste aliens, who would be attracted by the charitable funds of the Parsis. Barring few instances, there were, generally speaking, no Parsi beggars. Parsis lived with other communities in India on amicable terms. Were they to launch into making converts, feelings would be excited; there would be riots; witness the excitement caused at the time of Parsis, who had become converts to Christianity. The majority or bulk of the Parsi community was against admitting converts to Zorosatrianism.

Mr. Strangman wanted to put in a few specimen letters, written by donors of benefactions to trustees, when Mr. Lowndes pointed out that if they were to be treated as "instruments creating the Trust" under the Act of 1866, they would require stamp-fees, which, considering the fact that they were about 200 or more, would amount to about one lakh of rupees. Mr. Lowndes said, that he being in the position of "cesti qui" trust-holder, he, for one would not consent to the wasting of charitable funds to such an extent.

Ultimately, the matter was held over for future consideration.

Shamsh-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana one of the two Dasturs or High-Priests of the Shenshai Parsis was called by Mr. Strangman, as the second witness for the Trustees. The learned Dasturji said, he was Principal of the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Zend and Pehelvi Madrasa. He was a member of the Expert Committee, whose report he had signed. Except the cases of the French lady, Mrs. Tata, and the Rajput woman, witness did not known of other cases of conversions of alien persons into Zoaroastrianism, since the emigration of Parsis from Iran to India, twelve centuries ago. A Chief of Guzerat, Jade Rana, gave shelter to the emigrants and protected them. Parsis considered it to be an ingratitude to convert Hindus, who were the subjects of the Rana, under these militating circumstances. Jud-Dins or aliens were ordered to leave the house during the performance of Parsi religious ceremonies. Orthodox Parsis would never use in such ceremonies water, which might have been drawn by a Jud-Din It was against religious tenets.

The hearing was adjourned.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Bahadurji continued the examination of Karmali Haji Boga.

Prior to 1901, had you attended any Khoja funerals?—Yes, many.

You know the name of the prayer that is uttered over the dead-body?—Yes. It is "Talkin."

What does this "Talkin" consist of?—It consists of the names of the twelve Imams.

Can you tell me why some of the followers of Aga Khan started a new musjid in 1901?—I cannot give you the reason.

Continuing witness said that all the Khojas in the Jamat Khana observed the same faith as he did.

The Judge: Then there was no necessity at all for your seceding?

Witness: A separate musjid was built and burial ground obtained. A board was put up over the old burial ground that no one, except Ismailis, would be admitted.

Have you ever attended Rosakhani outside the Jamatkhana and Hassanabad?—I have attended at the houses of Khojas and Moguls.

Continuing witness said that he had attended Rosakhani at the houses of Mohamadbhai Ramji, Kakibhai Heniani and others. The difference was the difference in language only. When he was in the old Jamatkhana payments were made to it by the Khojas.

The Judge: For what purpose did you pay the money in the Jamatkhana?

The witness: For the current expenses of the Jamat we used to pay our subscriptions. I do not know for what purpose they were used. Mukki and Kamaria would know.

Here a book showing the religious ceremony of the Khojas was shown to the witness. The book was written under the instructions of the present Aga Khan.

You know what is stated in this book as to the creed and observances of the Khoja followers of Aga Khan?—Yes.

Are these ceremonies in any way different from those of the Ashnasharees?—Quite the same.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

Are you a member of the present Khoja Ashnasharee Jamat?—I am member and Secretary.

Do you keep the books of the Jamat?—The manager writes the account book.

Do you write anything?—I write circulars for convening the meeting.

Does a member of your Jamat marry a daughter of Agakhani without the consent of your Jamat?—He cannot do it without the consent of our Jamat.

Was that rule in force since your Jamat was founded? Yes. There may be exceptions to the rule and I do not remember.

Continuing witness said that he did not know the reason of such rule.

Questioned as to whether there was any hostile feeling between the Khoja Ashnasharees and the followers of Aga Khan witness said that there were some ill feeling at the beginning when they were about to build a musjid and that was some time before 1901.

Are you aware that there has been hostile feeling between Khojas who were followers of Aga Khan and Khojas who were not, before 1901?—Yes.

When was that?—Sometime before.

Here his Lordship remarked that the witness would be fined Rs. 20 if he did not answer questions directly.

You are aware those hostile feelings resulted in murders?—Yes.

At the time of your secession, two murders took place?—There were four attacked of whom two died and the others survived.

They were on the day that Aga Khan landed in Bombay? Yes.

Continuing witness said that the murderers were Aga Khanis. He did not know them. He could not say what faith they were following.

Questioned as to the Talsufra ceremony, witness said he knew what it was. The Khojas would bring sweets, fruits, etc., on the occasion and these were put up for auction and the prices bid were a good deal more than the value of the articles. He could not say if that was Savab, nor could he say if the right to invite Aga Khan was put up to auction. He did not remember if on these occasions Agan was described as "Hazer Imam." The money is collected at the Jamatkhana He did not remember if he had taken anything at the Talsufra. He cannot say if the money so collected was the absolute property of the Aga Khan. In the Ashnasharee Musjid, there was no such auction, no bidding and no collection of money. There was no Talsufra ceremony in his Musjid, nor "Summerchanta" ceremony. Witness said he had heard of the Shiah Ismailis. They were the Borahs. He had heard of the Shiah Imami Ismailis after he had seceded, but he cannot swear if he had heard of them before. He had heard that there were murders in Hassan Ali's time, but he could not say why those murders were committed.

Questioned as to whether there were considerable secessions in 1878, witness said they were not considerable; some had seceded and they were excommunicated.

He was next asked about the gnans and he said that whenever he attended he had heard them recited. He did not know if any books about the guans were kept in the Jamatkhana.

He had heard from his father that Pir Sudderuddin had converted many Hindus to Khojas, but he did not know if he had left any gnans. The gnans were quite foreign to the Ashnasharee faith. He did not know what gnans teach.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin,' writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it

POLICE COURT.

BOMBAY MILL CHIMNEYS.

A Municipal Prosecution.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Dr. Sorab C. Homaji, Assistant to the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Messrs. Mathuradas Gocoldas Madhawji and Jamnadas Gocoldas Madhawji Agents of Madhawji Dharamsey Manufacturing Company's mill, situated at Foras Road, with using or permitting to be used on the 5th and 13th December 1907, and 9th January, 1908, furnaces which did not so far as practicable consume their own smoke, and with negligently using or permitting to be used such furnaces. Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law defended the accused.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment said that the evidence showed that observations were taken of the chimney belonging to the mill on the 6th, and 13th December 1907, and 9th January, 1908. These were taken jointly by Mr. Hewett and Drs. Shroff and Sorab Cowasji and they were for one hour each. On the 6th December when the observations were taken between 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 a.m., there was a period of 18 minutes and 40 seconds of black smoke, and 32 minutes and 45 seconds of dense black smoke, or 51 minutes and 25 seconds of black and dense smoke in an hour. On the 13th December, between 9-10 a.m. and 10 10 a.m., there was a period of 18 minutes 10 seconds of black smoke and 24 minutes and 40 seconds of dense black smoke, or 42 minutes and 50 seconds of black and dense smoke in an hour; and on the 9th January, between 4-5 p.m. and 5-5 p.m., there was a period of 11 minutes and 10 seconds of black smoke and 38 minutes and 40 seconds of dense black smoke, or 49 minutes and 50 seconds of black and dense smoke in an hour. These observations were not challenged by either side and the only exception taken was with respect to the method of conducting them and not with respect to the results arrived at by Mr. Hewett. Mr. Whittell, the expert witness called for the defence, said that it was unfair to take observations for an hour only, but that it should be taken for the whole time the industry was at work, and then from the results then obtained the average per hour should be arrived at Several authorities had been quoted in the course of the proceedings and his Worship found that the practice followed by the sanitary authorities in England was not uniform. In this city there had been formerly several prosecutions under this Section (Section 391 of the Municipal Act,) and in no case had such a plea been ever raised, and the uniform practice followed was to take observations for one hour each day. His worship therefore decided that the observations were properly taken so far as the period under which the chimney under observation was concerned. They must consider next whether the smoke issuing from the chimney was excessive or not. The Magistrate after dealing with the evidence on the point held that if the chimney emitted smoke according to the observations taken on the days in question, it must be considered excessive and it could not be said that it consumed its own smoke, But it was contended that the agents had done all that was practicable to prevent excessive emission of black smoke, and therefore they were not liable under the Act. On a consideration of evidence, the Magistrate said that in his opinion the appliances in use in this factory on the 6th and 13th December and the 9th January were not sufficient to enable furnaces to consume their own smoke and if the agents permitted their use they must be held liable. Whatever be the cause the Court could not hold them free of liability for the excessive smoke seen to be issuing from their chimney. His Worship convicted them under Section 476 of the Municipal Act and ordered that they should pay a fine of Rs. 100 for each offence committed by them on the 6th and 13th December and the 9th January last respectively. Before concluding his remarks, the Magistrate said he wished to make a suggestion to the Municipal Commissioner. Considering that in such cases experts appeared on both sides, it was very difficult for the Court to determine the maximum period for which black and dense smoke should be permitted. In the present case the same difficulty had not been experienced, because the period had been altogether excessive, but to obviate difficulty in the future a committee of experts should be appointed to make proper tests and to determine what allowance should be made in this city after considering the kind of coal generally used and the furnaces employed in the factories in Bombay. He thought it was also advisable that the practice which seemed to be prevalent in some places in England of the inspectors visiting the mills and examining their furnaces and making suggestions for their improvement should be introduced in Bombay. There would then be something more tangible to go upon instead of mere guess as to the cause of excessive smoke. From the photograph put in on behalf of the accused and the admission Mr. Hewett had to make about the Love Grove Pumping station chimney, his Worship was sorry to find that the Municipality was the greatest offender in this respect, whilst it was very desirable that the prosecuting authority should be above reproach before launching criminal proceedings against other offending chimneys.

ALLEGED THEFT AT HONG-KONG BANK.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burgh charged Vithu Govind, lately a peon in the employment of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with theft as a servant, of Rs. 2,000, and Tukaram Hari, a Hindu, with abetment. The circumstances under which the offence is alleged to have been committed have already been reported. It was alleged that on the 11th March currency notes amounting to Rs. 2,000 were given to the first accused to be delivered to the registration clerk of the Bank for being sent up-country but, it is alleged, the accused absconded with the money from Bombay. The first accused was arrested in the Thana District and in consequence of a statement made by him the second accused was arrested at Dapoli in the Ratnagiri District. The case was remanded.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The fourteenth ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya chairman of the Board of Directors presided.

The Directors' report stated:—It is gratifying to note that the results of the year's working show a profit of Rs. 3,53,048-12-7. To this being added Rs. 7,031 5-8, the amount brought over from last accounts, the amount to the credit of Profit and Loss account stands at Rs. 3,60,080-2-3. Deducting therefrom the amount of commission due to the Agents, viz: Rupees 35,305-14-0 and Rs. 90,000 paid as Interim Dividend, the amount available is Rs. 2,34,775-4-3. The Directors recommend to set aside therefrom Rs. 56,243 9-11 to machinery deterioration fund. Rs. 12,850-8-9 to building depreciation fund, Rs. 60,000 to reserve fund, and Rs. 7,500 for income-tax on the profit, leaving Rs. 98,176 1-7 for disposal and they recommend therefrom the payment of Rs. 20 per share which will take away Rs. 90,000 and of Rs. 5,000 as bonus to the Company's employes, and propose to carry over the balance, viz: Rs. 3,176-1-7, to current year's account. Your Directors have to record with great regret the untimely death of Mr. Damoder Lakhmidas whose services on the Board were of great use to his colleagues, and they request you to confirm the appointment of Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas who was selected to fill his place. The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya and Gordhandas Khattu were reelected Directors. Messrs. Fardunji A. Cursetji Fardunji and Rajaing Matburadas Lowji were reelected auditors. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 8th February, 1908, amounted to Rs. 26,873, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,380. The total earnings from 1st January to 8th February, 1908, were Rs. 1,38,878, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,336.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal

Long Cause

889-06—Ardeser, H D and Co.—Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart. and others vs Sir Jamsetji, Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and others—Craigie, L and O

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HEATON.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

60-06-70-08—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay Vs Raghunath Tarachand a firm and others Mansukhlal J and H

NEW COMMERCIAL BOOKS.

"A HANDY BOOK ON THE LAW OF PRIVATE TRADING PARTNERSHIP" is the title of a work just published by Mr. James Walter Smith, K. C., LL.D., who is the author of several useful publications of a similar class dealing with various branches of commercial jurisprudence, the publishers being the well-known firm of Effingham Wilson The book under review is in its 30th Edition (new and revised) and forms a valuable addition to the library of the Lawyer as well as of the Commercial man. When the 1st Edition was published in 1859, there was no branch of the law which stood more upon judicially declared principle and less upon legislation than that of private trading partnership, until the Legislature passed in 1865 an Act to Amend the Law of Partnership, which was followed in 1868 by another Act amending the law as to larceny and embezzlement by partners. Other changes supervened as a consequence of those changes, both Judicial and Parliamentary, in the substantive law, and the Judicature Acts made important alterations as well in the procedure as in the Courts, by which the rights and liabilities of partners are now codified in the Partnership Act, 1890, and in the Limited Partnership Act, 1907. Mr. Smith's work is a comprehensive and practical elucidation of this very important branch of Commercial Law, rendered as intelligible to the most ordinary reader as to the Lawyer, while the comprehensive Index that is added makes any portion of the book readily accessible to the reader or enquirer—altogether a most useful and convenient book of reference, which is available for sale at the comparatively insignificant price of 1s. 6d.

***

THOSE who are interested in Balance Sheets and Company Finance generally cannot do better than invest in a copy of "The Modern Balance Sheet: An Analysis of Company Finance," by V. St. Clair Mackenzie, B. A., with Historical Chapters by Anthony Pulbrook, published by Effingham Wilson, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of the practical value of the publication. The idea of the work is to draw the attention of shareholders to the grave defects which are to be found in some of the balance sheets that are launched under the imprimatur of accountancy, and intended to convey "a true and correct view" of the business to which they refer or apply. While reprints of balance sheets are examined and the subtleties of Board-room "finesse" are explored, it is shewn that conditions which are regarded as flourishing are not unfrequently "infected unseen by rank corruption, mining all within," the negligence of the shareholder not being overlooked. A perusal of the book must result in good alike to Auditors, Directors, Managers, Secretaries, Agents, and Shareholders of Limited Companies; and, last but not least, those who have invested or are about to invest in shares of Joint Stock Companies would receive an immediate benefit from so doing: the standards of test seem to be so simple that the least informed persons on Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheets would be one acquainted with data that, given practical effect, would keep them clear of the shoals and quicksands that beset the unwary in the haunts of Shareland.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "MARMORA."

The following is the list of passengers who arrived from China yesterday by P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. "Marmora," Commander G. N. C. Weston, R. N. R., from Shanghai to London, sailing 17th March 1908.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Campbell, Mrs R A
Campbell, Miss
Campbell, Miss B
Scott, Mr F L
Scott, Miss
Annana, Mr A S
Annan, Miss & 2 children
Kerr, Miss C
Souter, Lady
Souter, Miss
Burkill, Mrs A U
Burkill, child, infant & nurse
Potts, Mr G N
Potts, Mrs and infant and Nurse
Freeman, Mr T
Smith, Capt I
Smith, Mrs
Sewand, Mr
Sewand, Mrs and infant
Hudson, Miss
Souter, Mr F
Taylor, Mrs H N
Taylor, child and nurse
Brooks, Mr A H
Brooks, Mrs
Ingram, Mr F
Gale, Mr S R
Gale, Mrs
Lanning, Mr O V
Vaughan, Lee Mrs
Watson, Mr A
Craig, Mr C
Wheen, Mr L R
Lanning, Mr G F
Maclean, Mr A M
Scott, Bishop
Scott, Miss
Ross, Mr A
Housten, Mr J
Harris, Mr A R
Newton, Mr W
Hanson, Mr I C

FROM HONGKONG.

Mehta, Mr B K
Raymond, Mr
Raymond, Mrs and 2 children
Khan, Mr S C
Affonso, Mr F
Retta, Rev Father
Sibson, Rev P C
Sibson, Mrs
Butler, Miss
Sander, Rt Rev Bishop
Sheruscu, Jones Rev
Regidor, Miss
Regidor, Mr A
Bryan, Dr N
Goggin, Mr
Vaughan, Lee, R N Capt
Moore, R N Admiral Sir A W
Thursby, R M Capt
Rowe, R M Secretary
Vyvyan, R N Comdr
Rixo, RN, Asst Paymaster
Nicholson, R N Lt
Barrows, Admirals Std
Wilson, R M C P, O E G
Armstrong, R M A Gunner
Leatham, R M Comdr
Rivaz, R M Surgeon
Gloch, R N Seaman
Macdonald, Inspector
Macdonald, Mrs & 2children
Gerrard, Sergt
Gerrard, Mrs, 2 children & infant
Maitland, Mr
Maitland, Mrs
Shing, Mr W I
Shing, Mrs W T
Cheung, Mr W K
Cheung, Mr W P
Cheung, Mr T K
Terrey, Mr E W
Chow, Mr K T
Doonee, Mrs
Calchrop, Mr H
Fletcher, Mr M
Millo, Mr C
Parlane, Mr W
Wise, Mr Justice
Taylor, Mr W
Holmes, Mrs M
Ward, Mr F W
Ward, Mrs
Campbell, Dr C G
Campbell, Mrs and child
Campbell, Maid
Clark, Mr R N
Howe, Mr A
Susmann, Mr G
Moxon, Mr W
Cosand, Rev J and Mrs

FROM SINGAPORE.

Pan, Mr K
Reid, Mr R T
Leitch, Dra
Marriner, Mr I
Marriner, Mrs
Fulcher, Mr C A
Minto, Mr I
Nare, Mr C F
Stevens, Dr H R
Gascoigne, Col
Gascoigne, Mrs
Stevens, Mr K A
Diepenbein, Mr W
Stephens, Mr I S
Carey, Mr E V
Starey, Mr I N
Gibbons, Mr R B
Sascoigne's Col Chauffeur
Sascoignes' Mrs Maid
Iba, Mr K
Rennie, Mr I S
Chambers, R N Sang
Robertson, Mr D G
Dykers, Mr F J
Bishop, Mr F L
Lloyd, Jones Lt Col
Lee, Mr E G

FROM COLOMBO.

Gomes, Mr I L
Alexander, Mr A L
Fisher, Mr C W
Tosh, Mr and native servant
Hall, Miss
DeSilva, Mr and Mrs Harrison, Mr and Mrs Rundle, Miss
Rundle, Mrs B

FROM SYDNEY.

Duff, Miss
Chapman, Mrs

FROM MELBOURNE.

Elliott, Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr I F

FROM PENANG.

Mant, Mr P A
Thornton, Miss
Osborne, Mis
Thornton, Mr Justice
Thornton, Mrs
Criswick, Mr B
Adam's Hon'ble 2 children
Buttery, Mr A K
Buttery, Mr and Child
Kert, Dr
Sheedy, Inspector
Sheedy, Mrs and infant
Adamson, Mrs
Adamson, Amah
Buttery's Mrs Amah
Cool, Mr E A

AN Italian smuggler, named Predoni, accompanied by his daughter Rose, aged eighteen, after having completed purchases in Switzerland of contraband goods, set out to cross the Fraele Pass (7290ft. high) into Italy. The two were approaching the summit of the Pass when they were overtaken by a thick mist, in which they lost their way. They roped themselves together. Suddenly, the "Chronicle" says, Predoni, who was leading, fell over a precipice, jerking his daughter off her feet. By means of her ice-axe, Rose stopped herself from being dragged over the precipice where her father was dangling, suspended in mid-air. Predoni could not reach the precipitous side of the slope to lessen the strain on the rope, and, as their cries for help remained unanswered for an hour, he begged his daughter to cut the rope and save herself, but this she refused to do. Another half-hour passed, and as the mist cleared, Rose saw three other smugglers climbing the mountain. Her cries were heard, and the smugglers rescued Predoni and his brave daughter, who lost her senses on being untied, and was carried down the mountain.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Marmora," Captain Weston, will sail to-day for London, &c., with the English mail of the 4th April, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Allen, Mr George
Anderson, Miss
Aldam, Mrs W C
Alfred Pelley, Mrs
Anstruther, Capt R D
Atkinson, Mr and Mrs J J
Arrakfel, Miss
Annesley, Mrs J H
Brigstocke, Mrs A
Aylmer, General
Arnott, Mr H G
Boroomh, Mr B
Batliwala, Mr R D
Bagram, Miss A
Baldwin, Miss H M
Bellairs, Mr E J
Bellairs, Mrs and child
Berkley, Maj R B
Berry, Mr J
Bellhais, Mr and Mrs E
Bennets, Mr F D
Blunt, Col E
Boyd, Mrs
Boers, Mr J
Brown, Mr C McIntyre
Bromage, Mr J V B R
Burke, Mr W
Brown, Mr J G
Bryant, Mr C E
Bryant, Miss
Brunton, Mr and Mrs Forest
Broakwell, Mr and Mrs E J, and child
Browne, Surgn-Genl Mrs and child
Butler, Major and Mrs H
Beckett, Mr H
Barrett nurse, and child
Mrs
Bowles

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1908.

SOCIALISM AND THE LORDS.

Lord Rosebery, as President of the Liberal League, addressed a meeting of the members of that body at the Whitehall Rooms in London the other day, making one of his characteristically eloquent and practical speeches. The purport of it was not "Down with Socialism and Up with the House of Lords," as has been represented, though it is true Lord Rosebery condemned Socialism with severity and made an excellent defence of the Gilded Chamber. It was not to be expected that his observations would meet the unanimous approval of his audience, for various shades of opinion are represented in that body and there are vast differences on Imperialism, Protection, Ireland and Socialism as well as on the question of the future of the House of Lords. But we imagine and hope that he made converts on the two subjects to which he made special reference—Socialism and the Lords. Lord Rosebery intends to fight the Prime Minister's plan for dealing with the Upper House with an alternative scheme of his own by which that House will be reformed and strengthened. So appalling is the prospect of Socialism that he would accept even Protection before it. On the subject of Imperialism—"sane imperialism" he termed it,—he told his hearers that he, for one, would never consent, except under pressure of overpowering necessity, to a new and more universal tariff, springing from the centre of the Empire itself which would add this greater force of disunion to the Protectionist elements of disunion and "which would have this greater advantage, if not peril, that it would make every nation whose interest it is now to preserve a Free Trade Empire in existence anxious to destroy and break up the Empire when it opposes a rampart of tariffs to the rest of the world." But he recognised that there were considerations which might drive them even from Free Trade—such as the enormous pressure of direct taxation or the sudden necessity for a vast expenditure on armaments. But, continued his Lordship, "there is another consideration. We might be driven—I trust in God we never shall be driven—to the formidable option between Protection and Socialism. And if it comes to a choice between them, I for one have one hesitation, disagreeable as the cause would be, in preferring Protection. Protection is a great evil, it is a great tyranny and it is a source of corruption. But Socialism is the end of all. Empire, religious faith, freedom, property, Socialism is the death-blow to them all"—an opinion which, if not shared by all Lord Rosebery's hearers at the Whitehall Rooms, is held fortunately by an overwhelming majority of the electors in the United Kingdom.

Lord Rosebery's defence of the Second Chamber is perhaps the most powerful which has yet been made. "No Second Chamber," he exclaimed, "just at the moment when a Second Chamber was most necessary." We agree with his Lordship in his view that England is a country in which the barriers to popular caprice, impulse, and whim are weaker than anywhere else. The veto of the Sovereign has long disappeared and it is now sought to do away with the effectiveness of the Second Chamber. It was a happy thought to direct attention to the effective checks on hasty legislation in the United States, the most democratic country in the world, where the Senate possesses overpowering authority and the veto of the President is an active and vigorous element in the Constitution. Considering the growing menace of Socialism Lord Rosebery was justified in describing the proposed abolition of the Upper House as the most amazing policy on which any Government had ever embarked. He himself was prepared to proceed by resolution in 1894 and 1895. He did not deny that; but as he reminded his hearers, a great deal has happened since then. "In the first place thirteen not uneventful years have passed. In the second, the country showed at the general election of 1895 that its wishes had been more correctly interpreted by the House of Lords than by the House of Commons. Thirdly, there was the active menace of Socialism, which made him most reluctant to remove the last feeble barrier standing between the will of a hastily elected House of Commons and its executive." There is a very considerable chance, if the Second Chamber be abolished, of the House of Commons prevailing in a manner absolutely uncontrolled when it only represents a hurried verdict of the country. And though, it might be said, the Socialists are only a minority—may they always remain so—"but resolutions were made by minorities of earnest and violent men." Lord Rosebery declined to agree to the abolition of the House of Lords or even to deal with it as Government proposed. Their proposal is a very serious one, and it cannot be denied that, as his Lordship pointed out, that Assembly contains many men of extraordinary ability and some men of great ability who would not be content to sit and pass bills at the dictation of the House of Commons without option. Lord Rosebery insisted that if the Government plan against the House of Lords were embodied in a bill, and the bill passed that body—neither of which contingencies he thought immediately possible,—the consequences must be the abolition of any Second Chamber whatever. Only one resource would be left to the nation to preserve control over its once-elected representatives, and that would be some form of the Swiss Referendum.

The Duke of Argyll holds out a similar warning in a current magazine, wherein he writes: "The people's convictions change, and quick changes are not always the result of live convictions. The people who are most cautious are most enduring. Does not a second chamber correct impulse, and provide a heat other than the quick flame of straw? The main difficulty regarding Reform of the House of Lords is that such reform must be done by statute, and that the House of Commons, unless there be a Unionist majority there, will not consent to pass any statute for reform. The object of a House of Commons jealous of any 'interference' by the Peers, is to weaken, not to strengthen or reform, the House of Lords. All the abuse of the Peers on account of their hereditary privileges is not used for reform, but for the abolition, of the House of Peers, without any substitution of another framework which might make a 'second chamber' more powerful. It is destruction, not reform, that is aimed at. Were a Bill proposing to limit legislative functions to selected or elected Peers brought in for the sanction of the House of Commons, that House, under its present leadership, would throw out the Bill, because it might place the House of Lords on a parity with the Commons instead of doing what it would—namely to cast the Lords under the feet of the Commons." The House of Lords is pledged to reform itself, and Lord Rosebery assured some of his hearers who scoffed at the idea, that as Chairman of the Committee considering the matter, he had found a spirit of earnestness and anxiety for reform in that Committee for which he had not ventured to hope. "If I am not greatly disappointed," he added, "the issue at the next general election, so far as it involves the question of a Second Chamber, will not lie between the House of Lords as it is and no Second Chamber, but between no Second Chamber and a reformed House of Lords. Unless the Liberal League in its renewed programme and constitution is prepared to maintain the principle of a reformed and efficient Second Chamber, I, at any rate, could have nothing to do with it." A reform of the House of Lords will undoubtedly come—not a reform which will deprive it of its value as a legislative check, but will remove from its benches men incapacitated by age and mental infirmity from discharging the duties imposed upon them. It will possibly also exclude a proportion of the Bishops who represent a smaller section of the community than is desirable, and while it does this it will add a number of life peers and probably introduce to the same extent the elective principle which answers so well with regard to Scotch and Irish peers. The hereditary principle in the Lords has proved no less successful than the electoral in the Commons, but when the Second Chamber is a check upon the Lower House, it is but right that its members should have more to recommend them than is the case with perhaps a majority—the mere accident of birth. To abolish the Second Chamber would be suicidal policy; to reform it is a pressing necessity.

JAPANESE AGRICULTURE.

An interesting comparison is made by Sir Frederick Nicholson between Agriculture in India and Japan in an essay published by the Madras Government. While there is much which is common to both countries there are also wide divergencies. Japan, for instance, is far better off in the way of climate and, with a rainfall which averages in different parts from fifty to one hundred inches, long and disastrous droughts are almost unknown. A favourable climate, however, has to contend with an unfavourable soil. Of the total area of the country, we are told, only 13·53 per cent. is arable land and very little of the remainder is fit for cultivation. Writing of the degree of cultivation Sir Frederick says:—"In the south it would seem that almost every foot of the valleys has been already levelled and cultivated, while the hill sides are terraced in little fields often to their tops. All authorities agree that the soil is naturally sterile, and that it is only through the indefatigable care and industry of the peasantry that it has become as fruitful as it now proves to be." The holdings are small, averaging 2·55 acres each, and this small area has not only to support the family of the peasant, but also to pay very considerable sums in rates and taxes. Taxes are paid to the State and rates to the local authority. They were originally paid in kind, but in recent years have been fixed on a cash basis. This taxation is a serious business. In 1881 the State tax and local rates were each fixed at an amount of twenty-one per cent. of the gross produce, but since then prices have risen greatly with the extra expenses of cultivation, and during the late war the taxes and rates were each raised by almost one hundred and twenty per cent., so that to-day the tax is equivalent to nearly ten rupees per acre. Another point against the cultivator is the system which prevails in the letting of land under which often as much as four-fifths of the crop goes to the owner, leaving little for the cultivator.

"What then are the secrets?" Sir F. Nicholson asks, "which have enabled a country of petty cultivators, poor, isolated, unorganised, ignorant, devoid of cattle, and usually rack-rented, to produce good and regular crops and even to increase the fertility of the soils. The answer will be found in the manuring and tillage systems necessarily adopted; on the one hand the utilisation of all waste both in matter, space, and time, and on the other persistent, dogged, strenuous labour; it is not capital or agricultural education, or Government aid, or imported food and fertilisers, which have hitherto fed Japan, but the utilisation of those substances and forces which are or may be available in greater or less degree to every Indian farmer. Professor Baldwin long ago said—broadly, of course—that the Irish peasant farmer could in general double his produce without extra capital, simply by the use of more labour, more diligently and intelligently applied; it is this strenuous, intelligent labour—intelligent even if only in traditional methods—which regards no useful substance as abhorrent, avoids no toil that may be fruitful, which has both fed Japan and has educated and stiffened its people." One of the most remarkable things is the care paid to manuring. The Japanese is unlike the Indian in that he requires no urging to manure his land. It is almost a part of his religion, and he has brought the saving of refuse of all kinds to a high art. Large outturns have been the result, but it is acknowledged that modified methods are becoming more and more imperative. To meet this need an excellently controlled Department of Agriculture has been created and every assistance possible is given the cultivator by Government—save reduction of taxation. "The object of the Government," Sir F. Nicholson says, "is gradually to shift the work of agricultural development from the shoulders of Government to those of the people themselves, recognising that it is not that which is done for the people, but that which is done by the people that is truly beneficial, and that real progress can come only from within." To do this, village agricultural associations with district bodies of higher grade are encouraged, and Sir Frederick Nicholson feels that the system might be tried with some success in India.

AN ADVERSE CRITIC ON LORD CROMER'S BOOK.

Lord Cromer vehemently protested the other day at the Royal Society of Arts against the possibility of a shadow of doubt resting on the professional reputation of the late Sir Benjamin Baker, and even generously suggested that he himself by the misapplication of technical terms might have led to misapprehension of the proposed alteration in the Assouan dam criticised by Sir James Willcocks. He (Lord Cromer,) is now in turn assailed with seathing criticism by Mr. William T. Stead for the "cold-blooded condemnation" he deals out to General Gordon for the ill-fated but gallant effort to save the situation at Khartoum in 1884. It will be interesting to see if Lord Cromer will join issue with Mr. Stead and refute the charges brought against him of aspersion of the character of the nineteenth century Bayard, supported as they are by quotations of indubitable meaning from Lord Cromer's book on Egypt. The chorus of admiring reviewers who have greeted this work with acclamation will find it difficult to harmonise this discordant note with the almost monotonous chant of their pean. Not one of them has hitherto expressed his dissent from Lord Cromer's reading of General Gordon's character and conception of duty. Perhaps they have not read so far in the volume! It is a terrible thing to say that Gordon did not try to do his duty. It may show that Lord Cromer has uncommon courage, even if he has flung veneration to the winds in the latter end of his seventh decade: Does the successful administrator become so deeply impressed by the hard realities of life that he leaves the ideals to his more poetic-minded neighbours? They may lose life, and even, as now, fame in fighting lost causes. The practical man lives on, climbs to the top of the tree, whence he plucks the laurel for his crown and calmly surveys the broad road he has travelled on each side of which lie the whitening bones of the martyrs who have fallen in battle by the way. The least he might do is to pay the tribute of a respectful silence, even if in his heart he thinks them fools, and that their failure meant a shirking of duty. Nothing succeeds like success no doubt, but is it wise to shatter the image that so many reverence when they conjure up the vision of Charles Gordon undertaking a hero's task with an enthusiastic determination to carry it through to the best of his ability, at no matter what cost?

WHAT'S IN A LETTER.

The *Times*, once a power, but restrained in the exercise of that power, has made a shocking display of hysteria in regard to the letter of the German Emperor to Lord Tweedmouth. Its excited leader on the subject the day after its fussy correspondent had wired that there had been an exchange of letters between His mperial Majesty and the First Lord of the Admiralty, must have, at this critical moment in the life of the *Times*, considerably reduced the prestige of the paper. It was impossible in reading that tirade not to feel ashamed of the puerility of the attempt to stir up the angry passions of the nation over an incident the real meaning of which the writer proved himself incapable of grasping. Fortunately the common sense of the country, of the Government and the Opposition proved of tougher fibre than the political acumen of the *Times*. The nation and the rest of the Press kept their heads and refused to be frightened to death or to preparations for war with Germany by the shrieks of what used to be some twenty-five years ago the organ of public opinion. Even as a rouser to the political gallery the article failed utterly in its purpose. Everything has settled down again, and we may calmly contemplate the possibility of becoming honoured correspondents of H. I. M. the Kaiser without fear of embroiling our country on the one hand or undermining the British navy on the other.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has been graciously pleased to contribute Rs. 200 to the funds of the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital.

MAJOR RALPH, Cantonment Magistrate, who has been laid up with a dangerous attack of confluent smallpox, is pronounced to be out of danger now and convalescent. Captain Rowe, who had a mild attack, has made a rapid recovery, which is attributed to the fact that he had been vaccinated a month before he contracted it.

THE India General despatch boat "Moulmein," with a cargo of 7,000 maunds of rice for Assam, grounded at Atchipore, after leaving Calcutta on Wednesday morning, her hull being cracked across, near the boilers, and, at high tide, she is covered by 2 feet of water. Nearly all the cargo has been transferred and she will be brought up to Calcutta for repairs.

FROM the 21st to the 27th March, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 317 Hindus, and 45 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 388. The death-rate was 39·6 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 38·9. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 5, fevers 120, bowel complaints 57, and other causes 206.

THE authorities of Travancore State have just purchased a manual fire-engine from Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of London. It is of the "Village" pattern, arranged to be drawn by hand, and accommodates eight men on the pumping handles, whilst its capacity is 55 gallons per minute. A box is provided to carry the delivery hose and implements, and side pockets are arranged on the engine to take the suction pipe. This is by way of being an effective contrast to the new engine just ordered from the same firm by the Allahabad Municipality, viz., a motor steam fire-engine to pump 300 gallons per minute and capable of travelling along the road at a speed of 20 to 30 miles an hour.

THE death has occurred at New Brighton, of Mr. Lawrence Connolly, a well-known Liverpool fruit-broker. Mr. Connolly was one of the founders of the Home Rule movement, and a personal friend of the late Mr. Parnell. At the request of the Irish leader he stood for Longford, in 1886, and was elected as a Home Ruler. Mr. Connolly was also a member of the Liverpool City Council for several years.

MR. HUGH CLEMENTS' forecast of the world's weather for April contains certain matters of interest for India, though we are to escape all such violent convulsions as tornados, cyclones and earthquakes. Atmospheric disturbances are promised in Lahore and North India on the 4th, 5th, 6th to 12th, 16th 18th, 19th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant; in Karachi and North India on the 8th, 20th to 23rd and 30th instant; and in Calcutta the 9th and 13th instant.

MR. DUNDAS WHITE, M.P., has introduced a bill to amend the law relating to injuries to persons by dogs. At present a person bitten by a dog cannot recover damages from the owner unless, in addition to proving the damage, he can also prove that the animal was known to be dangerous. Mr. White's measure would abolish this, and put the responsibility on the owner of the dog, who can control its movements.

A LITTLE girl named Edith Collins, of Key-street, Cambridge-road, Bethnal Green, has been admitted to the London Hospital suffering from serious injuries caused by burns. She was playing with her little brother, a boy of five years, who, it is reported, lit a match, and in fun threw it at his sister. Her hair first became ignited, and in her endeavours to extinguish the flames her clothes also were set alight. Before help arrived the unfortunate child was very seriously burned.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

INDIAN GOVERNORS AND HOME LEAVE.

The Political Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

There are several members of the House of Peers who have felt the weight of the statute which forbids an Indian Governor to visit Europe during his term of office. Accordingly, when Lord Lamington raised the question by inviting the Government to consider an amendment of the law, he provided a text for a quite entertaining discussion. Lord Lamington cited his own experience. He had, for reasons of health, asked for very short leave—ten or even eight weeks; but the Secretary of State had informed him that the granting of it would be contrary to the spirit of the Act. Why Mr. Morley had pleaded the spirit, and not the letter, he did not explain. Resignation, therefore, was the only course, and Bombay had been without a Governor for over three months. Lord Lamington's question brought up the aged Lord Cross, Secretary for India in the 1886-1892 Government, who described how an attempt had been made to get round the law so as to enable the Duke of Connaught to go home for the Jubilee in 1887. Then came Lord Curzon, protesting that he had never been able to discover any valid reason why the disability should be allowed to affect only four high officers of the Crown—four who were serving their country in a trying climate and enduring an overwhelming strain. The law, he declared, was essentially absurd, for the Commander-in-Chief might go to Africa or the Viceroy might go to the Persian Gulf. It would have been decidedly advantageous if he, as Viceroy, could have gone to England to consult the Government in person. The ingenuousness of this plea was too much for Lord Beauchamp, who put it to Lord Curzon that, in the event of a personal dispute between the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, it would hardly do for the latter to be hurrying after the former in the next mail steamer. The instance, Lord Curzon retorted a trifle testily, was not without a personal application, but such a thing could not happen: provision would necessarily be made for keeping one or other of these exalted personages always in the country. Lord Beauchamp, however, speaking for the Government, said that there was no intention of amending the law—a statement that moved Lord Cromer to express regret. India, he affirmed, was getting more and more difficult to govern, and its governors ought to be able to keep in direct touch with home opinion. Unconvinced by these arguments, Lord Ampthill declared that no case for the proposed change had been made out, while Lord Elgin restated the Government's objection to any alteration. The Colonial Secretary said he had sometimes thought that the Governors of Bombay and Madras might be displaced by lieutenant-governors, the difficulty of home leave being thereby removed in their case. But the offices of Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief were different, and ought not to be vacated during the five-years' term.

MR. MORLEY AND THE SEDITION PROSECUTIONS.

A number of questions have been put in the House with reference to the recent Press prosecutions, but Mr. Morley, as usual, has declined to be drawn except on matters of fact. The other day, Mr. J. M. Robertson, Radical member for Tyneside, asked how many newspapers had been prosecuted since the beginning of 1907, what was the nature of the imprisonment, and whether the Government of India had in contemplation any steps to establish a more rigorous control of the Native Press. Mr. Morley said that seventeen newspapers had been prosecuted, and that out of thirteen persons sentenced twelve had gone to rigorous imprisonment. He was not aware that any amendment of the law relating to registration was likely to be proposed. The question, apparently, was prompted by the statements appearing in the mail papers a week or two ago, to the effect that the Government of India had under consideration a proposal that editors, together with printers, should be required to sign a declaration before a magistrate and to find substantial security. If Mr. Morley's reply is to be taken as implying that the Government of India has decided against an alteration of the existing law, there will be some speculation in England as to whether the policy of prosecutions is to be continued.

MR. J. D. REES'S NEW BOOK.

"The Real India," Mr. J. D. Rees's new book, was published yesterday by Messrs. Methuen, but it has reached me too late for anything more than a cursory glance and a hasty note concerning its contents. Of the many books lately published about India, says Mr. Rees in his preface, most are written from the tourist's point of view, many are partisan, some have their origin in disappointment or resentment, others are frankly seditious and disloyal. "It seemed to me," he adds, "a duty to accept, while so many and great slanders upon our fellow countrymen in India are published, and while the real India and its inhabitants are overlooked amidst the din of controversy, the screams of sedition from Bengal, the cries of the party of the Hindu Congress, and the writings and speeches of such as, even if they have visited India, were there delivered over blindfold and tongue tied to the interested interpreters." The book is a very lively and emphatic restatement of the optimist view of Indian administration and the condition of the Indian peasant. Mr. Rees, by the bye, has lately been in unexpected company. Last Sunday afternoon he spoke to the large audience of men which fills the area and galleries of Whitefields Tabernacle, the stronghold of Nonconformity in Tottenham Court Road. Standing in the rostrum, with his hand on the Bible, the member for the Montgomery Boroughs delivered an address of a kind somewhat different from those commonly listened to by the frequenters of Nonconformist churches.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT HOME.

The fortunes of his Majesty's Ministers have not undergone any change for the better during the past week, and anything may happen in the not remote future. What Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's continued and, I fear, permanent absence from the House of Commons means to his Party, is shown by the trouble which has arisen over the division on the Unemployed Bill when the Government were only saved from defeat by the support of their opponents. The fact that many Liberals voted for the measure introduced by the Labour Party and that a still larger number stayed away notwithstanding the strongest of strong whips makes Mr. Whiteley's outburst at Pudsey quite natural, but was it diplomatic to declare war to the knife against the Extremists on the eve of a critical contest like that of Peckham? Mr. Whiteley is afraid that the Moderate section of the Liberal Party may cause another split, and his fears are not to be wondered at in the circumstances. Mr. Whiteley knows where the sinews of war come from, and money counts for more than principles even in the best regulated parties. After all, the general election of two years ago was not such a great "revolution" and the whips have not ceased to be a great—perhaps the preponderating—force in the Liberal Party. Apart from the little rift within the lute referred to above, the Liberal Party are in a terrible mess over their Licensing Bill, the opposition to which increases daily, making the adoption of the measure at any rate as it stands a practical impossibility even if there were no House of Lords.

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Arts published this evening contains Sir David Barr's paper and the official report of the discussion, together with a letter on the subject from the pen of Colonel C. E. Yate, who, by the way, has recently been chosen as prospective Unionist candidate for one of the Leicestershire divisions. Lord Curzon's speech is probably the longest, as it certainly is not the least interesting, ever delivered by himself or any other Chairman of an Indian meeting at John Street Adelphi, occupying seven columns of the Society's Journal. Col. Yate takes up the point raised by Mr. J. D. Rees, M. P., as to the "collectoratising" (a word as ugly as the thing it describes) of Native States by political officers. As the ex-Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan reminds us, Mr. Rees's remarks were based upon his own experience in Southern India and do not necessarily apply to more northern regions. "In Madras," says the Colonel somewhat severely, "there is no regular Political service"—there is in Bombay, as Lord Lamington pointed out at the meeting—"and any Civil officer may be posted as Political Agent to a Native State, just as Mr. Rees himself was appointed to Travancore and Cochin, and the desire to bring the administration of Native States into line with that of the British districts may be more general there than elsewhere." That a Civilian transferred from a British district to a Native State should be tempted to interfere when he sees things going differently from the way he has been accustomed to see them go, is, Colonel Yate thinks, only natural and he can, he says, well understand the preference shown in former days by Native Chiefs for military political officers rather than civilian. Colonel Yate does not as a rule favour the lending of British officers to Native States for the purpose of carrying reforms in internal administration; the better plan, in his opinion, is that when native rulers desire to adopt our machinery of Government they should "depute their own native officials, *bona-fide* natives of their own particular State, to learn the British system in a British province and then apply that system in their own method."

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

The Indian Pavilion at Shepherd's Bush is now practically finished, and judging from the photograph which I have before me, the Committee are to be congratulated on the result. Had they possessed unlimited funds a more ornate building might have been erected, but they have had to cut their coat according to their cloth. The general opinion will be, I think, that their architect with the means at his disposal and in a very short time has done wonders. I shall be able to say more about the structure and the internal arrangements when I have had an opportunity of a personal visit, which I hope will be shortly. I understand that while the exhibition as a whole is in a backward state the work of installing exhibits in the Indian Section will begin next week—which is very creditable to the Committee and their energetic and experienced Secretary, Mr. B. J. Rose. Messrs. Sayid Husain Bilgrami and Krishna Gobinda Gupta of the Secretary of State's Council have joined the Committee.

"LONDON."

There was a signed article by Sir George Birdwood in last week's issue of the "Athenæum" on "The Derivation of 'London'" in opposition to a new derivation of the word by Mr. Rice Holmes, whose well known history of the Indian Mutiny has gone through a fifth edition. Both on account of Mr. Holmes' association with India and Sir George Birdwood's, to say nothing of the pride all Britishers feel in the Metropolis of the Empire, the article is of interest to Anglo-Indians, and it is of special interest to philologists also, for, whatever may be one's decision on the etymological question discussed by Sir G. Birdwood, his remarks on the influences other than the operation of pure and simple philological law which serve to mould words, are as informing as they are suggestive.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., Superintendent of Municipal Schools, Bombay, was received by Mr. Morley at the India Office on Monday and had a conversation with the right honourable gentleman on the subject of education in India. Mr. Welinkar has since left London for the Continent and will embark for Bombay at Trieste on April 18 in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Bohemia."

Many in India will share the regret felt in the Shires that so fearless a rider and so genial a sportsman as Mr. Hugh Owen of Nethergreen Lodge, Great Bowden, should have met with his death by a fall while out with Mr. Fernie's Hounds. The sad event occurred yesterday week. Muriel Viscountess Helmsley, who married Mr. Owen after being a widow for some years, was at the time with her sister-in-law Lady MacKenzie, attending the meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, and was not aware of her loss until she returned home.

PLAGUE AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From newspapers it appears, that plague and fever are raging at Ahmedabad, and mortality has increased about three times.

Baroda City, which is connected with Ahmedabad by rail, and is 63 miles from it, is perfectly free from plague, and its death-rate is low. Sometimes the epidemic makes its appearance there, but it is soon checked. In 1906-07 Nadiyad and other places in Gujarat suffered much from the disease, but in the city of Baroda, which has a population of 1,00,628 souls, there were in all 212 cases of plague with 206 deaths. During the last two official years (1905-06 and 1906-07) the yearly figures of the rate of mortality from all causes in the city were respectively 24·2 and 29·1. In the four weeks of March 1908 death-rate per mille of population per annum was as below:—7th March 17·5, 14th March 17, 21st March 24·2, 28th March 17.

All this shows that the general health of Baroda has been good. It compares favourably even with that of Bombay. There are several causes which contribute towards this result. The important ones are mentioned below:—(a) Streets have been widened and squares opened; (b) an extensive public park has been laid out where people go and have fresh air; (c) several parts of the city have been drained, and works for draining the remaining parts are in progress; (d) there is an excellent abundant supply of water from the Sayaji Sarowar; (e) provision has been made for selling plague preventive pills, each containing quinine grs. 2, carbolic acid M 1-4, spongocamba gr. 1-4, and camphor gr. 1-4. These pills are sold at 40 (forty) per anna. In the case of the poor they are given free of charge. One pill is taken once or twice a day. (f) Neem fumigation is resorted to in infected houses. Fresh Neem leaves are freely burnt every day in each room with closed doors and windows for about a week. Dense smoke of fresh leaves destroys flies and mosquitoes, their bites being the cause of plague and malarious fever respectively.

There is one feature in connection with the water supply, which is worth noticing. In the beginning Anderson's Purifier was employed for purifying the water, but the result was not found to be as satisfactory as expected. Subsequently at the suggestion of the Chief Medical Officer (Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin J. Sulemani), Permanganate of Potash was used for disinfecting the water, and its quality improved. The above chemical is used daily all the year round and this has been going on for several years. So far as is known, Baroda is the only place in India, where water is daily disinfected. Comparing the working expenses of Anderson's Purifier with the cost of Permanganate of Potash, there is a saving of about Rs. 2,000 a year.

Since the construction of Water Works, cholera has practically disappeared from Baroda. Although there is good supply of water at Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad, &c., the epidemic now and then breaks out. Comparative immunity of Baroda from the disease, may be due to the daily disinfection of water.

As the general health of Ahmedabad is at present far from being satisfactory, I would beg to suggest that the Municipality of that city may imitate Baroda in respect to daily disinfection of water, use of the plague preventive pills, and Neem fumigation. These measures are simple, quite feasible, and not costly. Perm

THE SPREAD OF PROTECTION.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

An Undemocratic Movement.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Liverpool, admitted that the Tariff Reform movement was making progress in the country, but it was an essentially undemocratic and capitalistic movement amounting to the aggression of the rich against the poor.

Referring to the Government's record, Mr. Churchill said that the reduction of thirty millions of the National Debt was an unparalleled feat.

NEW GERMAN LOANS.

Over Thirty Millions Wanted.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The German and Prussian 4 per cent. Loans of twelve and a half million and twenty million sterling, respectively, have been issued at 99½, in addition to which a Banking Syndicate has taken ten millions of Prussian Treasury notes.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

Bill for Public Control.

ALL DOCK COMPANIES AGREE.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Mr. Lloyd George has introduced in the Commons a Bill establishing public authority, to control the Port of London, improve the approaches, the accommodation, and equipment, to enable it to compete with other ports.

All the Dock Companies have now accepted the terms of purchase.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL IN BARCELONA.

How Bomb Throwing is Suppressed.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

A sensational trial is proceeding at Barcelona, which has shown that successive Governors have paid self-styled influential Anarchists large sums to secure the cessation of bomb outrages.

Whenever the increasing demand for money was not met the bomb outrages followed.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Official Opposition Amendment.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Mr. Cane will move the official Opposition Amendment to the Licensing Bill on 6th April declining to proceed with an inequitable measure.

CAPE ELECTIONS.

Ministerialists Gain Ten Seats.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

In the elections for the Cape House of Assembly, the South African Party, who are the Ministerialists, gained ten seats.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Destroyer Sunk in the Channel.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

During the night manœuvres in the Channel, the cruiser "Berwick" struck and sank the destroyer "Tiger," which was crossing the cruiser's bows.

AFFAIRS AT VAN.

Bashibazouks at Work.

60 ARMENIANS KILLED.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

A despatch from Constantinople states that continued anxiety is felt with regard to the situation at Van.

The number of Armenians killed by Bashibazouks in the recent massacre is now given as sixty and of wounded and missing as fifty.

The bazaars are closed.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN ITALY.

Riot at a Funeral.

GENERAL STRIKE PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Owing to a riot at the funeral of a workman in which three persons were killed and eleven injured, and twenty-one police wounded, the Labourites in Rome have proclaimed a general strike.

GOLF.

Vardon Beats Massey.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

In a match of 36 holes played over the Deal course, Harry Vardon defeated Massey by nine up and seven to play.

GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The Kaiser Enthusiastic.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Kaiser, who is at Otranto, has telegraphed his warmest congratulations to Herr Tirpitz, on the adoption by the Reichstag of the new Naval Programme whereby the most important stage of the building up of the Navy has been reached.

In order to mark his gratitude, the Kaiser has summoned Herr Tirpitz to the Prussian House of Lords.

GANGES SUGAR WORKS.

Increased Outturn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 2.

The Ganges Sugar Works, at Unao, a Swadeshi concern, and the largest of its kind in these provinces, which began its operations early in the year, turning out 25 tons in 12 hours, has increased its outturn to 50 tons in 24 hours, the plant having worked very satisfactorily.

The Marwari Association deputed a representative to visit those Sugar Works recently, to inspect the process of manufacture and submit to analysis of some the sugar. The analysis shows, that the sugar is absolutely free from impurities, while the process of filtration is wholly independent of contact with any chemical or other substance which may affect the religious susceptibilities of the Hindu community and the Committee of Marwari Association, add that the only thing that is added to the raw material cane, goor, during process of manufacture, is pure lime, which, while helping towards clarification, to some extent neutralizes the activity of the goor, and thus enhances the good quality of the sugar.

The Association state that they strongly recommend the use of this sugar to their countrymen, as the best article of its kind made in India. The analytical test shows cane sugar 98·30 per cent.; glucose ·42 per cent; ash ·281 per cent.; moisture ·284 per cent.; organic matter, not sugar, ·715.

The new Works are designed on the most modern principles, so that each process is arranged to follow the previous one automatically and without the intervention of manual labour.

VICTORIA THE GOOD.

Statue Unveiled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 3.

The statue of the late Queen Victoria on the maidan, not far from the Chutter Manzil, which is one of two memorials of the late Queen Empress erected by the people of Oudh, was unveiled yesterday by Sir John Hewett. The ceremony was very impressive and witnessed by a distinguished crowd, composed of various communities of Lucknow and most of the Talukdars of Oudh who have displayed keen interest in the memorial. The Oxfords furnished a guard of honour, and a detachment from every regiment in garrison was present. Mr. Saunders, Commissioner of Lucknow, received Sir John Hewett, and as President of Victoria Memorial Fund Committee, of Oudh branch, presented him with an address, giving an account, of the construction of the memorial and administrations of the fund. The cost of the statue and canopy is Rs. 1,30,228, and the balance of Rs. 50,000 is for completing two memorials in Lucknow and Ajudhia.

Sir John Hewett, replying said, the Oudh Public owed the Committee a debt of gratitude for the care with which they had carried out the work entrusted to them. The people of Oudh had special reason for revering Queen Victoria and holding her memory dear, and concluded by saying that though the features that the sculptor has delineated on marble that is about to be unveiled were never seen in life among you, they are familiar to one and all and will ever be known as those of the first British sovereign who ruled in Oudh. May her memory live honoured among you and may the people of Oudh ever maintain that attitude of faithful loyalty to the Throne and the British Empire that now distinguishes them.

The statue was then unveiled, the Oxfords band playing the National Anthem and the royal salute being fired by "G" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. The statue bears the following Inscription in English, Urdu and Nagri:—To the beloved memory of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, who ascended the throne on 24th of May 1837 and died on 22nd January 1901. This statue has been erected by her loyal subjects of Oudh in humble and grateful commemoration of her pure and spotless life and of her deepest affection for her Indian people.

BLACKMAILING AND INTIMIDATION.

Anonymous Communications.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 2.

A curious attempt to intimidate and blackmail a well known Indian gentleman is creating a stir in Indian circles here. The gentleman, in question has received several anonymous letters demanding various sums of money, with a warning to desist from political activities, under a penalty of great personal injury and injury to his friends. There is no clue as yet to the writer of these letters.

TEMPLE FOR AGED "GURAS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 2.

His Excellency General Web Shumsher Jang Rana Bahadur, late Prime Minister of Nepal, has, in fulfilment of the wish of Her Highness, Krishna Kumari Webi, selected a site at Benares on which will be erected the temple in connection with the charitable endowment for the benefit of old men and women of the Gura nationality. His Excellency and suite have returned to Mussoori.

STRIKE AMONGST LUCKNOW BUTCHERS.

Price of Fish Enchanced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 3.

As a protest against the action of the Municipality in enchancing the fees charged on every head of cattle slaughtered, the butchers, within the Munipal area here, have closed their shops "en masse." The strike has been in progress two days now, and, as there are no signs of either party relenting, public inconvenience is very great. The fish stalls of Lucknow have seized the opportunity for advancing prices of fish two-fold, which presses heavily on the Bengali population, who are great fish eaters.

THE ISSUE OF INDIA BILLS.

The following is the result of the allotments of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General on Thursday the 2nd April:—

Aggregate amount tendered..... £409,000
Total amount accepted..... £409,000

OUR Rajkot Correspondent telegraphs that Kumar Shri Ranjitinhji of Devgadah Baria will be installed on the "gadi" next month.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, APRIL 3.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb arrived punctually at six o'clock, accompanied by the Diwan Saheb and other European guests. The proceedings were opened by the Nagarseth requesting Mr. Bhaskerrao Vithaldas Mehta to read his address which ran as follows:

Your Highness Kumar Shri Mangalsinghji, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Exhibition Committee it is my proud privilege to open to-day's proceedings, and I betake myself to the execution of my task, which would be far from a disagreeable one, were it not for the conviction that its performance will suffer from the feebleness of the hands to which it has been entrusted. However, it is a pleasant duty of requesting Your Highness to declare open this Exhibition, and in doing so I am sure that I am voicing the sentiments of every one present here, when I say, that Your Highness has laid us under a debt of immense and endless gratitude by consenting to patronize and open this Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. Within a short period of your regime, by your personal sympathy and interest, Your Highness has occupied the foremost place in the hearts of your subjects by your high intellectual equipment, sustained adhesion to great ethical ideals and a habit of ready response to the fulfilment of lofty aims and anbitions. To become the recognized arbiter of a people's destinies, to mould their character, to raise them to higher altitudes of being, to infuse into them a spirit conducive to the public weal—these and such other activities constitute a significant and exemplary feature of Your Highness' occupation. The felicitous expression used by the "Parsi" of the 29th March "a model ruler of a model State and one of the most enlightened Princes," bears ample testimony to the varied qualifications of head and heart above referred to. Perhaps you will expect me to say a few words about the circumstances in which this Exhibition started into being. There has been started an institution in Bhavnagar, whose sole object is to improve the agriculture and to promote and develop the small industries of the country, and the members thereof, availing themselves of the opportunity of the Sixth Conference of the Swetamber Jains to be held in Bhavnagar, resolved to exhibit the products of various provinces here. It needs no mentioning that this Jain Conference promises a brilliant future, inasmuch as it would elevate its own community to a higher scale of life in all its bearings, but it would indirectly act as a stimulant and a vitalizing factor to other lethargic communities within the province. The Jains are the merchant princes of India, captains of industry and patrons of art, and a salient feature of the present day, is to associate an industrial exposition with all such Conferences and associations, and, true to its principles, the Society above referred to, brought together the works of the present day, with sanguine expectations of the educative influence it is bound to spread all around.

The functions of such Exhibition are threefold investigation, instruction and inspiration respectively, to the specialist, the students and the men in the street. If any of these lessons would be imbibed by any of our visitors, the aim and object of this Exhibition would be realized.

In these days of keen competition and hard struggle, science has passed from speculation into life. There is no province of nature which it does not invade.

The alleviation of all human burdens and the weal of all the members of the human race might be rightly considered to be the watchword of the present times. The maxims impressed on all are "Get wealth, get material civilization" All schemes of world-bettering, by raising the condition of the masses and spreading property amongst them, will be inoperative, until the amount of property, that is of desirable things in the world, is vastly increased. We all know fully well that these are the conceptions obtaining in various nations, that are striving forward in the path of progress; but the case of the Indians is essentially strange and queer. Recognizing the dire necessity of those ideals, they sit with their hands folded in despair, and leave the matter to drag on to the Providence. The day has now arrived when such fatalistic theories should be driven away and it has become imperative on every Indian to pay attention to the claims of the day.

It is a fortunate sign of the times that public attention has been prominently drawn to the great question of the revival of old industries. India is an agricultural country and an industrial one to boot; but the decadence of Indian arts and manufactures, has swollen the ranks of the poor agricultural population, and, consequent upon this intermingling, inefficient and enfeebling as it is, both the professions have to undergo serious detriments and positive impediments. Agriculture, thus, the staple industry of India, suffers, and the poverty of the people, day by day, goes on increasing. Promiscuous blending of the artizans and the cultivators thus tries to draw more and more from the soil and the sequel is its rapid exhaustion. Soil would therefore need replenishment and manure would be essential. Besides these difficulties there is a rude process of cultivation prevalent in the country and the last, but not the least, impending calamity would be the failure of the rains. Under such circumstances in order to avoid starvation and to keep ourselves abreast of the times prompt measures should be adopted for resuscitating the threatened handicrafts.

In this connection, I beg to suggest that every State and every Province should nominate some able hand as the Director of local Industries. His chief duty should be, (1) to study local arts and industries; (2) to see whether these industries are properly caried out, whether the means employed are conducive to maximum production at minimum cost; (3) whether any bye-products are possible; (4) to find out the proper markets for these industries; (5) whether legislation of State or Government help is necessary to protect these industries; etc. The Director should himself study an industry, which is not in existence in the country; should import or manufacture the means and machinery of that industry and teach it to the public and leave it into the hands of those who are willing to take it up.

The preparation of a Directory of the various products, agricultural and industrial, may be safely entrusted to such a department. The various stages of the different products and the evolutionary progress of industry in these directions may be noted in detailed particulars. The how and the why of these industries, and an historical account relating to these particulars, may be sketched out in the pages of the intended Directory. Such a publication would work an amount of influence on the various traders and artizans, who would thus be enabled to keep themselves in touch with the progress of the times. Public tests may be known therefrom, and specimens of art, answering to the required propensities, may be constructed and put into the market and that would go to encourage these workers in the field, by holding forth before them hopes of material advancement and prosperity.

The progress of any country depends upon the harmonious development of its social, moral, and industrial instincts. Real, substantial progress of a country can only be secured, by working simultaneously on all these co-ordinate and convergent lines of national activities. But there are certain innate propensities of the Indian mind, that first of all must be corrected and rectified. Among these may be mentioned, the tendency to be essentially conservative and slow to accept the inevitable change. This hard-grained prejudice should be rooted out, and the narrow vision should be substituted by an ever receptive tendency to acknowledge the value of anything that is either valuable or beneficial. Let us, for example, take the case of hand-looms and hand-Now, it is necessary that these hand-looms should gins, be constructed on modern principles and modern circumstances of nature and trade. The want of intense earnestness in the leaders of the movement, must be remedied, and the absence of self-sacrifice also must not pass unnoticed. Qualified agency to undertake the responsibilities in a continuous manner, and a definite programme to be worked out in a given number of years, in a given province, are the important features that are sadly neglected. But the institution of a suggested commercial bureau, and the system of preparing and publishing Directories may smoothen the path of progress and obviate the prominent obstacles obstructing the way to advancement.

Under the benign rule of the British Government, the misconceptions above alluded to are removed; and wide, very wide is the intellectual circle into which we are admitted. The atmosphere of the West is throbbing with vigorous mental life, and the pursuit of "new" truth is the first concern of every stalwart mind of the West. The bonds of our conventional lives, the fetters of ignorance and the snares of slavish imitation to old customs and prejudices are being broken and torn asunder. We have been ushered in to the regions of intellectual independence, unfortunately not as yet blended with constructive energy. A process of modernization is going on all round. We cannot be blind to the rapid strides of industrial progress of Europe, through the great forces of nature—steam power and electricity. These have become elements of our common experience, and we can never compete with the Western industries, in case we set our face against these indispensable agencies of the modern times. Hence the true spirit of industrialism in India would mean the growth of indigenous arts, through the instrumentality of these time and space annihilating powers. Learn their methods, digest their plans, assimilate their knowledge and modify your industrial conceptions in the light of these enlightenments, with intelligent anticipation and skilful adaptation. Under these circumstances the industrial creed would be a genuine patriotic move, that would ameliorate the condition of the people and in the words of Lord Bacon "would bring relief to the estate of men."

A society, the object of which is the promotion of various arts and industries and that has brought together a collection of industrial art, has not only an important use in developing good taste in the workmen who produce the works exhibited here, but also it has a very useful work in cultivating the taste of the purchasers of works of art of that description. Industrial art, is art which is meant to be sold, and persons who live by their arts (as workmen and persons engaged in any branch of industry necessarily do) cannot afford to give good things to the public, unless they can find a body of intelligent and educated persons ready to buy specimens of industrial art. I would, therefore, regard it as a very important feature of an industrial exhibition, that it may do a great deal to educate the taste of the public so that the taste being developed by the contemplation of so many suitable and beautiful things the demand for these things may produce an adequate supply. It would not be out of place were I to emphasize here, the necessity on the part of the well-to-do spectators, of converting their sympathy into a practical shape by buying up the exhibits displayed here at the present time.

The present age is running for cheapness and for a deal of comfort, and, in face of the superiority of the steam power, taste of utility and ascendency of commercialism, India is bound to remain backward, if steps would not be taken by the Indian Chiefs, Aristocracy and people of culture, to patronize these nascent arts, and bring them more and more into use than now it is usual with them.

A tentative suggestion may be thrown out here as regards opening small technical schools, and the village farmers should be admitted therein, instead of herding all of them together in crowds when relief works in time of famine or scarcity are opened Works of a utilitarian tendency would be more and more produced, and the unremunerative expenditure may be greatly to the benefit and advance of small industries saved and diverted into these fructifying channels.

Our personal experience has taught us that the idea of an Exhibition is poor and rudimentary. But by a minute scrutiny and keen observation of the foreign and the native articles brought together in a happy blend of the old and new, is a safe guarantee for the future welfare of the Indian arts. Retain and strengthen that which is good, remove what is false and evil and wed together in the indissoluble and prolific union, the earliest and the latest developments.

I now propose to dwell on various sections of this Exhibition in some of which excellent specimens are collected. All the exibits are divided into two sections, Agricultural and Industrial, to which are added the Ladies' Jains, and Loan Sections. Under the first Section we have received labour-saving maching and cotton tree whereon experiments are tried in various quarters, which promises immense possibilities for the future. As regards the Industrial Section we have received many exhibits e.g. the Ivory work of Vizagapatam, and hand-looms from Nadiad,, Surat and other places. Baroda, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Lunawada, Palanpur and other Native States have sent special exhibits, and I, on behalf of our Committee, take this opportunity to thank them. My able colleague, Mr. F. G. Coachbuilder, was kind enough to go on tour to collect exhibits and it is mainly due to his efforts that we have got so many excellent exhibits. The task of disposing of correspondence and of arranging the exhibits had fallen to the lot of Messrs T. B. Thakkar, P. C. Thakkar, J. O. Doshi, M. J. Bhatt, V. M. Mehta, D. B. Jani and S. Y. Oza. Mr. M. J. Bharwada has rendered us excellent help in erecting the pendal. We had the most arduous work of receiving and arranging the many hundreds of exhibits which have poured in within the last ten days. Our special thanks are due to Messrs Chandraprasad H. Desai and Ratilal L. Thakkar for discharging the onerous and responsible task of supervising the Exhibition grounds.

Nor ought I to omit to thank the State officers and several other volunteer co-operators with us, whose names I will not mention for fear of inadvertent omissions. We are also obliged to the B.G.J.P. Railway, the B.B. and C.I. Railway and the B.S.N. Co. for the great assistance they have given to the Exhibition. Our sincerest thanks are to be tendered to the gentry of Bhavnagar, who have responded sympathetically to the call we made on them for subscriptions.

We have nominated a Committee of expert Judges who would proceed to examine the various articles and award the medals, in accordance with a standard of excellence and on the strength of comparative merits, and we hope to make these awards before the close of this Exhibition. I am glad to note here that some of the Exhibitors have sent more articles to be presented to Your Highness after the close of this Exhibition.

Once more thanking Your Highness for the sanguine zeal and personal sympathy evinced by condescending to patronize and consenting to declare open this Exhibition, I now humbly solicit Your Highness to graciously declare open this Exhibition.

The Gujerati translation was then read by the Nagarseth, Mr. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai. The President of the Jain Conference here made a short but very intelligent speech pertaining to the occasion.

HIS HIGHNESS' SPEECH.

His Highness, amidst loud and prolonged cheers began his reply to the address. It was eloquently worded, full of many important and pregnant suggestions for the amelioration of the condition of ehe Indians and Indian Art. His Highness dwelt at great length on the spirit of loyalty and devotion on the part of his subjects, who, he said, displayed a spirit of sincere co-operation, bringing together various articles of industrial art from distant parts of India. He eulogized the institution of the Society formed in Bhavnagar with an aim to promote agriculture and industry. Further on he said that the present age was an age of reason wherein differences of opinions were to be found everywhere. But he hoped good result would come out of this difference, and emphasized the postulate that the mutual sympathy between the rulers and the ruled was bound to ensure the general prosperity of the country, The people, he said, are the body, and the ruler is the living principle of the organism. Pointing out the necessity of agricultural improvement, he laid greater stress on industrial progress, and alluded to the past glory of India in former times. Under the benign rule of the British Government peace was proclaimed and peace brought in its train lethargy and indifferences. These mistakes should be rectified and dogged perseverance, similar to the one observed in the countries of the West and Japan, should take place in India once more in the vanguard of material prosperity. Government or State help should patronize the budding industry, the requirement of which can be amply obtained in India in the form of capital, raw materials, and labour. The demand should be forthcoming to meet the supply, and knowledge should be applied to practical purposes. The problem of education is on the legislative envil of the Indian Government and a solution is awaited very shortly in accordance with the lines thus chalked out. He would try to formulate schemes of education that would be conducive to the public weal. He was sorry to remark that the present day education had failed to infuse any spirit of self-help and independence in the people. This Exhibition would serve as an example that would produce a creative spirit and a constructive energy in the people. Native products should be produced and used as far as possible. "You would be glad to hear," he went on to say, "that one-third of the capital would be advanced at a very low rate of interest from the state treasury to the intending adventurers well qualified to erect or establish any industrial work or factory, and orders would be issued to buy up the produce if found convenient or suitable to any of the State Departments." Thanking the various members and railway and steam companies for their help, His Highness declared the Exhibition open.

The address of the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee was listened to with attention by the audience, and the reply of His Highness was punctuated with loud and renewed cheers at various intervals. Amid deafening plaudits His Highness moved to the Exhibition ground and a beautiful piece of silver workmanship was presented to His Highness as a memento of the ceremony. His Highness was greatly pleased when he saw the various stalls of the exhibits and expressed great joy at the splendid success of the Exhibition.

THE TINNEVELLY DEPUTATION.

The Governor's Reply.

PUNITIVE POLICE MAINTAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 3.

His Excellency the Governor, in the course of his reply to the Tinnevelly deputation on Monday last, now published, observed that the questions brought forward by the deputation would be fully and carefully considered by Government, though he for his part saw no immediate reason, in the arguments to which he had listened, for any departure by Government from the course they were now pursuing. The Government were glad to hear the declaration made by members of the deputation that the trouble in Tinnevelly was due to speeches made by individuals in Tuticorin and Tinnevelly. His Excellency hoped the public of the Presidency would recognise that fact as fully as members of the deputation did. It was impossible not to be aware of the change that has taken place in the social and political atmosphere, but to whatever good end society might be moving it could only advance thither with due respect for law and order. This it was the duty of Government and every good citizen to ensure, but unfortunately the Government in this country were left alone to enforce discipline, respect for order, and reverence for constituted authority. The rights of public meeting, freedom of speech and liberty of utterance in the Press were practically unfettered, but whenever these rights were abused and abuse led, as it inevitably must lead, to such incidents as those which had occurred in Tuticorin and Tinnevelly, then the real authors were at once made into heroes and applauded, not for any reason, but that they had defied properly constituted authority. To counteract and check the growth of this evil, Government could only take such action as would make the public to realise that such conduct did not pay. Citizens had duties both of action and inaction, and if they refrained from taking action in supporting Government where circumstances demanded it, they could not absolve themselves from blame. The District Magistrate had called on the people of Tuticorin for their help and support to prevent trouble. Not a finger was stirred, nor muscle moved, in support of law and order For their inaction they must bear the full responsibility. With regard to the Swadeshi Company, Government wished the deputation clearly to understand that, so far as it was essentially a purely Swadeshi industry they had nothing to say against it. But they deplored the suggestion that they as Government were antagonistic to any such movement. Between the British India Company and the Swadeshi Company the Government and its officials would always be absolutely inpartial. Could it be the disire of Government to see a Company in which merchants of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin and the leading land-holders of the Presidency were directly interested come to grief? Certainly not. Referring to the disturbances in the whole district and the conduct of officials His Excellency added that Government had nothing but praise for their great tolerance despite long-continued exasperation and extreme provocation. While regretting the necessity for taking action and deeply deploring the result, Government felt that but for prompt strong action taken the mischief would certainly have been greater. Speaking of the punitive police, the deputation had not made out a strong case for its withdrawal and had unduly minimised events which had happened on the day of the rioting. Government had no doubt that but for the intervention of the District Magistrate the lawless mob would have caused greater wreckage than that which occurred. It was impossible to guarantee that there would not be a recurrence of the disturbance of last month. It was the duty of Government to ensure the safety of lives and property of innocent citizens. For that purpose Government considered additional police necessary. It was not fair that in establishing additional police into Tinnevelly and Tuticorin on account of local lawlessness, the people of Malabar, Ganjam or Godavery or any other district should be made to pay for their up-keep.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOT.

Transfer of Case Sought.

APPLICATION DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 3.

P. R. Sundara Iyer and two others applied to-day at the Madras High Court (before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Benson) for the transfer of cases instituted by Mr. R. Ashe, Joint Magistrate, Tuticorin, against K. R. Venkatarama Iyer, High Court Vakil, and three others, first grade pleaders, from his file under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code, calling upon them to show cause why they should not give security to keep the peace. The Magistrate's summons stated he was informed that accused were likely to disturb public tranquility by the promotion of enmity between classes by criminally intimidating persons who did not support the Swadeshi movement, inasmuch as they instigated boycotts, urged persons to accept their propaganda, such urging being accompanied by show of force, transcending limits of peaceful persuasion.

After hearing Sundara Iyer at great length in support of the application and Mr. Napier in opposition to it, their Lordships passed the following order:—The law contemplates that the Magistrate who receives information under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and who makes an order under Section 112, may hold an enquiry under Section 117. On the evidence in this case we are of opinion that there is no reason to suppose that fair and impartial enquiry may not be had before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tuticorin. We see no good ground for holding that the order of transfer is expedient in the ends of justice, and that being so, we dismiss the application.

GHASTLY FATAL ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

A ghastly fatal accident occurred on the Punjab mail train, which left Calcutta on the 31st, at 9-30 a.m. An unfortunate chaprasi of the Finance Department of the Gouernment of India was leaning out of the window of his carriage when a passing train in some manner caught him up and pulled him through the window. The unfortunate fellow was killed on the spot, while his brains and a portion of his clothes from the shoulder were dashed through the windows of the first class carriages behind, bespattering the European occupants. The train was stopped and the carnage cleared at Burdwan. The rest of the corpse was afterwards found on the line.

OUTBREAK OF CATTLE DISEASE.

Many Deaths Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 3.

A Nagercoil correspondent telegraphs news of an outbreak of serious cattle disease in South Travancore. The disease however has not yet been properly diagnosed. One thousand deaths occurred last week; more are occurring daily. It is suggested that the services of an expert from Madras should be requisitioned.

OUR Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that steps being taken there, among former admirers and pupils of the late Sir John Eliot, for perpetuating his memory.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Increased Congestion of Traffic.

GENERAL STRIKE PROBABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The "Statesman" says that some 6,000 inland telegrams, besides 500 foreign messages, are waiting transmission from Calcutta. Signallers blame Mr. Newlands' new system of watches and faults on wires, and accumulation and there seems little prospect of quickly clearing the congestion.

The following notice was issued to the Press by the Superintendent of the Calcutta Office:—Owing to great congestion in all offices, telegrams of all classes are greatly delayed. Transmission of deferred telegrams has been stopped and the public are advised not to tender deferred messages, except for offices in Lower Bengal, as it is impossible now to deal with them.

LATER.

The accumulation of messages here has increased now to quite 8,000 inland and 700 foreign messages undespatched. Some thousand messages were despatched by post to-day to Rangoon, Dacca, Bankipore, and Gauhati. The loss and inconvenience occasioned in commercial circles is immense. A rumour is current here that the authorities contemplate reverting to the old system of watches.

RANGOON, APRIL 3,

On making further enquiries regarding the telegraph trouble, it was ascertained that there are over 3,000 telegrams accumulated in Rangoon. Every urgent telegram is sent by mail. Over 60 per cent of the entire staff of operators in India and Burma are being compelled to go on sick leave owing to the exacting nature of the new night duties. The Telegraph Superintendents in different districts are communicating with the local authorities, setting forth that it is a fact that the men are deliberately and wilfully delaying messages. Many newspapers refused to publish the letter and the Indian Telegraph Association are seeking legal advice regarding the statements contained in these letters. It is probable that to-morrow an indignation meeting will be held in several Telegraph centres in India and Burma and will be attended by every member of the staff who can get away from duty. Each centre will communicate with the Government of India. Public opinion in Burma is decidedly on the side of the men, and I have the best authority for stating that if the slightest attempt is made by the Director-General of Telegraphs to enforce his threat to apply the Telegraph Act against the men, there will be an immediate strike of the subordinate staff in India and Burma.

ALLEGED THEFT AND MISAPPROPRIATION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vishnu Dadu and eleven other ex-peons of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office, appeared in answer to the notice issued against them at the instance of Mr. Henry Cassels, Assistant Telegraph Superintendent, who charged them with theft and criminal misappropriation in respect of their uniforms, belts, etc. Superintendent Sloane, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Kerkar, pleader, defended the respondents.

On the notice being called on, Mr. Kerkar applied to the Court for a short postponement to enable him to procure a copy of the information and to prepare his defence.

The Magistrate: This is a case which specially requires to be disposed of soon.

Mr. Kerkar said that he was instructed that there were several documents in the shape of petitions and memorials to the Director-General of Telegraphs and other officials, which would show that there was no dishonest intention on the part of the men to retain the uniforms and belts. He would further say that they had always been willing to give up the uniforms.

Mr. Sloane said that if they did that there would be no necessity of going on with the case.

The Magistrate (To Mr. Kerkar): The prosecutor says that if the uniforms are returned he does not wish to proceed. Are you willing to return the uniforms?

Mr. Kerkar: I am; but the question is whether the men are required to give up their old suits also. It has been the practice for the past thirteen years not to return the old suits.

Mr. Sloane: I am not pressing for the old clothes. The prosecution wants to deal with the men reasonably and fairly.

The Magistrate again asked Mr. Kerkar if he undertook to return the clothes.

Mr. Kerkar said he would, but asked that the men should be allowed to deliver the uniforms in the precincts of the Court in the presence of Mr. Sloane. The men were afraid to go to the Telegraph Office.

Mr. Sloane said that if the clothes were returned that might be a finale of the proceedings. But they must be delivered at the Telegraph Stores where each man could be given receipt for his clothes. As to men's suggested fear, he would see that they were not interfered with.

The parties agreed to this arrangement and the hearing of the notice was adjourned to Tuesday.

According to the above arrangement the men repaired to the Telegraph Office yesterday afternoon, where they gave up their uniforms, belts, &c., and received a receipt for the same. The men are still encamped on the maidan where they intend to remain till Monday next, during which time they expect a reply from the Director-General of Telegraphs at Calcutta to their petition. They have been asked to come to the Telegraph Office on Monday to receive their pay.

THE RANGOON RIOT.

Town Quiet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 3.

Last night there was no stone-throwing at the police by the stall-holders and it passed peacefully.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Saturday, April 4.

Lieut. P. K. Tarapore, I. M. S., 46th Punjabis, has permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at Bombay at the New Secretariat on Monday, 6th April, for examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard, Part II.

Leave of absence out of India for 8 months is granted to Lieut. H. S. Symons, Bombay Light Horse, from 15th April.

ARMY OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Governed by Ordinary Law.

SALARIES ATTACHABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

It has been ruled that officers of the Army in India are under the operation of the ordinary law of the country in respect of stoppage of pay under the directions received from a Civil Court. All decrees of Civil Courts against them are therefore in future to be dealt with under the provisions of Section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The attachment is to be made as provided by Section 268, and all assets realised in execution are liable to be dealt with under Section 205.

THE Indian Tea Association has been informed by the London Committee that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has addressed a note to the Russian Government, expressing the hope that they will see their way to the early withdrawal of surtax on Indian and Ceylon teas.

MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, yesterday at 4-30 p.m.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Bradford Leslie, the Port Trust expert who proceeds home by the mail steamer this morning, called at the Association's rooms to explain the details of plans prepared by him in connection with the Railway terminal facilities in Bombay, the proposed arrangements for the new Cotton Green and grain and seeds Depot with reception and departure sidings to be provided and worked by the Port Trustees.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting the chairman read a letter received by him from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor inviting the members of the Association to go and inspect the Parel Establishment and witness the preparation of anti-plague serum.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey in opening the proceedings of the meeting said:

Gentlemen,—In moving the adoption of the report, I beg your indulgence for the few observations which I propose to make on some of the principal events concerning our industry during last year. The first and most striking fact is, of course, the further decline in our trade with China. The shipments of country-made piece-goods from Bombay to that country in 1907 showed a total decrease on the previous twelve months of 1906 of 3,50,998 yards or 49.85 per cent. and those of country-made yarn showed a decrease of 1,84,799 bales or 30.95 per cent. Whatever the causes of this decrease they operated against the United Kingdom and Japan as well as India. There was a decrease in the imports into China of English yarn of about 15 per cent. and in those of piece-goods of about 23 per cent. on the figures of 1906. As regards the exports from Japan to China I have been able to obtain some figures which confirm the observations made by Mr. E. T. Crowe, His Brittannic Majesty's Commercial Attache, Yokohama, in a communication to the "Indian Trade Journal" of the 26th ultimo, to the effect that owing largely to the depreciation of silver, the demand for Japanese yarn from China had decreased considerably of late and that stocks were piling up in Osaka and Kobe and that the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association, finding that a reduction in working hours had not the expected effect of improving prices, had decided to adopt the prize coupon system to increase the sale of Japanese yarn in China. The exports of yarn from Japan to China decreased from 243,220 bales in 1906 to 190,869 bales in 1907. Mr. Crowe took a gloomy view of the state of the

JAPANESE SPINNING INDUSTRY.

But we ought not to allow ourselves to be lulled into a sense of false security by the temporary depression of the Japanese industry, from causes which have affected all the countries having trade relations with China, as we know from past experience that owing to several advantages—natural and political—and a protected home market Japan has for years past been gradually stealing a march over us. The competition of America and Manchester, we need not much fear as the cheapness of Indian yarn will always tell in its favour at their expense. But even more than the unequal competition of Japan, we have to fear the opposition Indian yarn may have to meet in China, originating from the industrial development of the country itself. There can be no doubt that China is rapidly awakening to her possibilities of material progress on modern lines. This awakening is discernable both in the Government and the people. An Imperial Decree was recently issued concerning the promotion of all descriptions of industrial works in that vast Empire. The Viceroys and Governors have been instructed to pay special attention to devising ways and means to induce well-to-do Chinese merchants and others to invest money for the improvement of agricultural, industrial, railway, and mining enterprising, either individually or by forming Joint-stock Companies. The Imperial Government has undertaken to bestow large rewards on those who succeed in promoting any industrial enterprises and the provincial authorities have been warned to carry out these instructions carefully and threatened with punishment for disobedience. Industries, no doubt, cannot be created by imperial decrees, but there is every reason to believe that the Chinese Government is prepared to back up its decree by material support. A more tangible proof of what may be expected from the industrial development of China is afforded by the state of the Chinese cotton mill industry which is yet in its infancy. This industry has weathered its early difficulties and the 28 mills in the country are already producing an annual output of over 4,50,000 bales of yarn, or, considerably more than our last year's total shipments to China, which came to 4,12,000 bales. Taking

CHINESE LABOUR

as a whole, such a competent observer as Sir A. Hosie is of opinion that it may be considered as good as either Japanese or Indian, and, when the difference in the quality of the cotton is considered, relatively as cheap. Chinese cotton, though shorter in staple, has an advantage over Indian cotton in that it is whiter. The industry enjoys perfect immunity from restrictive factory

diminished the margin of profit, while the loss, total or partial, of crops affecting a population of over 50 millions will have no doubt a depressing effect on the market. The admirable manner in which the Government of the United Provinces, where the distress is most extensive and acute, is fighting the famine under the direction of Sir John Hewett, is well calculated to prevent the economic effects of the calamity from making a durable impression on the people, and the charitable fund which His Excellency the Viceroy has opened has, among its objects, the restoration to their vocations of those who have lost their all. If famine cannot be prevented, this is the next best thing that can be done. Speaking solely from the point of view of our industry which, next to agriculture, is the industry most intimately connected with the necessities of the masses, I venture to express a hope that, by the more rapid prosecution of irrigation works, the Government of India would extend as much as possible the area of land which does not depend for cultivation entirely and immediately on the occurrence of seasonable and sufficient rainfall in every year. This is a matter which is connected with the production of the very raw material of our industry and, as such, has a very great interest for us.

One of the most interesting events of the year is the notable.

INCREASE IN SHIPMENTS OF INDIAN YARN

to the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe During 1906 only 724 bales were exported to Europe, whereas last year the number of bales sent amounted to no less than 56,335 bales. Without laying undue stress on the importance of this development of our trade during the year, I may nevertheless call attention to the possibilities suggested by it. Side by side with the movement for the weaving of finer counts, to which we must look increasingly for the permanent prosperity of the industry, we may well exert to avail ourselves of new openings for our goods in markets hitherto inaccessible to them. Referring to this incident in our last year's progress, the "Indian Trade Journal" observed: "The movement furnishes a good illustration of the far-reaching effects of enterprise. It is expressly recognised by those spinners who during recent times have been induced to keep their yarns upon the Levant markets that the present development is the outgrowth of the trade with Turkey. It was in the Mediterranean markets that the Indian yarn demonstrated its ability to compete with that from Europe, and so chained the attention of all perons that engaged in the cotton industry.' Now that we have gained a footing in the markets of Europe for our yarn, I trust we shall not only retain it, but improve it and develop it to the utmost. Barring the obstacles raised by high tariffs, there is no reason why Indian yarn should not take the place of Indian cotton, and Indian made cloth that of Indian yarn, in the markets of the countries to which they are exported, if we carefully study their requirements. This is a direction in which some enterprise on our part is likely to meet with satisfactory results.

Another subject connected with the raw material of our industry, is the improvement of the indigenous and the introduction of the long-stapled foreign varieties of cotton. One of the noticeable features of our spinning industry in recent years is the tendency to spin finer counts of yarns. This is closely connected with the development of the manufacture of finer cloth, as is evident from the fact that nearly 71 crores of yarns woven last year weighed only about 16 crores 57 lakhs lbs. against 16 crores and 38 lakhs lbs. for 56½ crore yards woven in the previous year. This gives 4·271 yards per pound of cloth in 1907 against 3·447 yards per pound in 1906, which clearly shows that last year the movement for weaving finer goods made a decided advance. The mill-owners of India are

CRYING FOR FINER COTTON.

The case of Sind-Egyptian cotton, which has been successfully introduced into the country, thanks to the continued exertion of the Bombay Agricultural Department under the able direction of the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie—is very much in point. Owing to a mistaken arrangement in the first year of its production, almost the whole crop was sold to an exporting firm at a very low rate. Government, however, were good enough to listen to the representations that were made to them, and in the second year they established a system of receiving depots for the collection of the cotton from Zemindars. A central depot was established at Mirpurkhas and there the cotton was auctioned. What was the result? "Even the worst quality cotton," says an official Note recently issued on the experiment, "which was greatly discoloured by the attack of boll-worm, sold at a rate of Rs. 11-2-6 per maund" equal to Rs. 360 Colaba rate. The average rate for which the cotton, about 5,000 maunds, was sold was Rs. 11-15-0 equal to Rs. 380 Colaba rate, and a portion of Abasi cotton was sold at Rs. 13 and over per maund, equal to Rs. 415 per candy Colaba rate. Besides this, says the Note, much cotton was disposed of by private sale to Ahmedabad spinners and to a Karachi Firm for export. That shows, I think, that given good, long staple cotton Indian mills will not be slow to turn their attention to the production of the superior kinds of cloth. It seems that the low yield of Sind-Egyptian cotton was due less to ravages of the boll-worm, to which it was attributed, than to poor cultivation to which is also attributed its reduced strength of staple, and I am sorry to see it declared officially that it was probable that better results would not be obtained in the near future, unless the cotton cultivation attracted European planters. The Sindi cultivators, we are told, do not care for the increased trouble caused by the crop, and much prefer the cultivation of indigenous cotton or food grains. I hope I will not be regarded as being unreasonably critical if I venture to suggest that if it is anybody's duty, it is that of Government to take the Sind cultivator in hand and teach him to be more careful of his cultivation rather than sit and sigh for the advent of the European planter. What have we done to teach the ryot to improve his ways? The complaint is general. It was acknowledged to be justified by Dr. Mann and urged forcibly by Mr. Stanley Reed at the last Industrial Conference held at Surat, but practically nothing has been done to bring home to the cultivator the results of the

WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT EXPERTS

in agriculture. While it is matter of great gratification that Government in recent years have been engaged in earnest efforts to spread agricultural knowledge by increased experimental and a demonstrative farms and by the establishment of the Agricultural College, it is a pity that such a remark as that quoted above should even inadvertently appear in the official paper.

The report makes mention of the Factory Labour Commission. In accordance with Government's clearly expressed intention that no Legislation would be undertaken in respect of Factory Labour until the public has had full opportunity of representing its views, the Secretary of State appointed in September last a Commission to investigate in respect of all factories in India the question referred to Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee and the several suggestions and recommendations made by that Committee. This Association and the Local Chamber of Commerce were asked to elect jointly a representative on the Commission, and they did me the honour of requesting me to be their nominee. The Commission has visited all the principal centres of industries conducted on the Factory system, and collected a large mass of evidence which it will now proceed to sift with a view to formulate its suggestions and recommendations on the questions referred to it for enquiry. As a member of the Commission I am not free to discuss to-day the several issues which seem to me to arise out of the enquiry, and which I shall have to consider with my colleagues in drafting our report. I may, however, allude to one significant fact which must have been noticed by you all in the reports of the evidence that have appeared in the newspapers. And that is this: that nowhere in India has the present Factory Act been so strictly enforced as it has been in Bombay where the agitation for a restriction on the hours of labour and other changes was first started two years ago. I wonder what our friends, whose sympathies were so violently roused by the conditions of labour of those whom they were pleased to call

"BOMBAY SLAVES,"

would have said if they had visited some other prominent centres of modern industries in the country. The absense of uniformity of administration of the provisions of the present Act, is a circumstance which has an important bearing on the question whether Factory legislation should be common for the whole country or different in different provinces. This is a very broad question and I cannot discuss it in all its aspects on this occasion. But you will agree with me that if in one province an Act is to be administered strictly, and over-strictly,—as we in Bombay have sometimes occasions to think—and in another province in a spirit of extreme leniency, not to say laxity, it is only in name that it can be said to be common to the whole country I really sometimes doubt if the Local Government does not make its administration of Factory Legislation somewhat more onerous than it need be. Let us take a simple matter, such as the request of this Association that it should be allowed to nominate one member of the Boiler Commission which, as you know, is the final authority on questions relating to Boilers. These questions are of technical character and what can be more reasonable than that the Millowners Association should have a representative on it who can bring to their consideration the practical requirements of the industry? But Government have curtly refused this request of ours which, if it had been acceded to, would have contributed greatly to the smooth and satisfactory administration of the Boiler Inspection Act. Gentlemen,—Even more than the law the spirit in which it is administered is often of vital importance. The Bombay mill-owners have by their ready and loyal co-operation with Government in all matters relating to the well-being of their operatives established a strong claim to be dealt with in a spirit of confidence and sympathy which, I gladly acknowledge, Government have always extended to this Association except on occasions when they were obliged to depend entirely on their technical advisers who were practically parties in disputes relating to the administration of the law.

Before concluding I should like to make a few remarks on the subject of providing

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION FOR OUR HANDS

who number nearly one lakh. I need not recapitulate to you the correspondence that took place between this Association and the Improvement Trust five years ago. The Trust was not able to give effect to the understanding then arrived at, namely, that it should build chawls and lease it to mills for a fixed rental per room plus a provision for sinking fund caculated to cover the capital cost in 37 years, chiefly because the Improvement Trust Act did not empower the Trust to do so. A Bill to amend the Act is now before the Legislative Council and I earnestly hope that Government and the Legislature will take the opportunity of dealing with the important question in a liberal spirit. They should remember that the solution of the problem of overcrowding as regards even one-half of the hands employed in our mills will greatly relieve the congestion in certain localities, bring down rents and prices, and facilitate the important work of improving the sanitation of the City. I am glad to see that the "Times of India" has strongly supported the scheme in a recent issue. The suggestion should not be considered in the light of conferring a favour on millowners, but as means of obtaining their co-operation in the task of relieving overcrowding in the City. The experience of the Trust has shown that workmen's chawls are not likely to prove profitable in the immediate future to mill-owners, and it was not from motives of making money that this Association expressed its willingness to co-operate with the Trust, in the manner mentioned above, five years ago.

Gentlemen,—I have no more to say and I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to my observations which have been made more lengthy than usual by the somewhat exceptional interest attaching to some of the events during the past year.

In conclusion, I should not like to omit to acknowledge the zeal and ability which our Secretary, Mr. Leslie Rogers, and Assistant Secretary, Mr. Michael, have discharged their duties during last year.

MR. FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY

Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, seconding the resolution, said:—Mr. Chairman and members of the Bombay Millowners Association. After a period of phenomenal prosperity the Textile Industry suffered from a temporary depression during the year. It was a period of great anxiety to all concerned in the welfare of the Industry as our trade with China, which country is the largest consumer of our yarn, was entirely dislocated. The disturbance in the China market was, as you are well aware, due to a variety of causes, such as the famine that prevailed in the interior of the country, the competition of Japan, China's own productions and the currency difficulties which have been a disturbing factor in our commercial relations with China since the closing of the Indian Mints. These causes brought about a crisis of serious magnitude in the China market and the situation was accentuated by the failure of native dealers and compradores. We were in the hope that the opening of the Manchurian markets would improve matters, but our hope was not realised as Japan reaped the fullest benefit of her opportunities in that country by every sort of means. Meanwhile a providential demand for our yarn sprang up unexpectedly from yrian ports and Manchester, and relieved us of about 75,000 bales, and this gave a healthy tone to the China market, but unfortunately the demand was stopped because it was stated that our Mills could not supply yarns of the quality and strength required. However, I trust that we have seen the worst of the crisis and that a promising future lies before us. The stock in China is sufficiently reduced, the speculative element, which was to a great extent responsible for not clearing the goods already sold, has disappeared. Instead, bona-fide traders buy according to the requirements and clear the goods in time. Though this is satisfactory to a degree we should not forget the sudden and violent fluctuations in the silver exchange, such as happened during the last quarter of the year when there was a maximum fall of 21 per cent. without the redeeming feature of any campensating advance in prices of yarn. The shadows of famine which hung gloomily over a widespread area in India have also tended to bring about an unsatisfactory state of the Staple Industry, yet I think there is no cause for our being unduly pessimistic. The present, I believe, is only a passing phase of a period of depression, and the prosperity of our Industry will in no way be severely effected if the next monsoon is satisfactory, The fresh markets that have been recently opened abroad for Indian yarn make the outlook of our Industry promising. New outlets have been found for our yarn in Persia, Aden, Arabia, Turkey and the United Kingdom, but apart from this encouraging feature, the really substantial fondation of the future prosperity of the Spinning Mills, in my opinion, should be found at home. The spirit or Swadeshism has given an impetus for Indian-made goods in Indian markets which were hitherto dominated by Lancashire goods. We must not forget that the reaction which followed the boom of 1905-06 was alleviated by the enhanced home demand which was created by the Swadeshi Movement. It is the duty of every patriotic citizen to foster the spirit of true Swadeshism by all legitimate means. It is gratifying to note that true Swadeshism has always received a great deal of encouragement from Government, from his Excellency Lord Minto, who is not an enemy but a friend of Swadeshism, downwards.

With the opening of Railways in China, the demand for our yarn is likely to continue, but our trade with that country has suffered severely owing to the mercurial tendencies of exchange which between August and December went down by 21 per cent. and which at times has been fluctuating violently, and unless the gold standard is introduced into China (which should be preceded by regular silver coinage) the fluctuations in silver will always be a menace to our trade with the Celestial Empire.

THE HOME TRADE.

Now coming to the home trade. While the closing of the Mints is responsible for paralysing our trade with China, it has developed and extended our trade at home. The Spindles and Looms in India have of late continued to show an increase in number and they show a greater and greater capacity to produce superior goods of higher counts and the Weaving Branch has generally secured to our Mills, a good margin of profit. Of late we have been directing our efforts to producing shirtings, dhooties and white and fancy coloured goods. It is also satisfactory to find that bleaching, dyeing and printing branches have been of late receiving due attention and are in the course of development. A very bright future is in store for our Weaving Mills and, with the growing home consumption of our yarn and our trade with the Levant and other places, we need not be altogether dependent on the mercy of China for our yarn. The outlook of the Indian cotton Industry is in every way hopeful and encouraging. With the home cultivation of better varieties of cotton, with the expansion of demand for yarn in China as railways extend, with the exploitation of new markets for yarns and cloth, and with closer attention to the requirements of the Indian markets, there is every probability of steady development in both the Spinning and the Weaving Branches of India's greatest manufacturing Industry.

As I pointed out last year, it should be remembered that the industrial development of a country must in the long run depend upon her agricultural progress. If we are to have an industrial revolution, it must be preceded by agricultural development, and we are indebted to the Government of India for adopting measures for the spread of a scientific knowledge of agriculture. If we can only improve the staple of Indian cotton so as to produce finer counts, the future of our Mill Industry will certainly be more assured and it will have less cause to fear the competition of Lancashire Manufacturers. There has been a marked improvement in the weaving of cloth in our Mills which it would not have been possible to produce some five or six years ago. Our thanks are due to Government for the great encouragement they have given to the cultivators in growing Egyptian cotton in Sind. India is the greatest producer of raw cotton and it is gratifying to observe that great attention is being paid under the aegis of Government to increasing and improving the quality of the cotton supply in India. An increase of not less than 1,272,000 acres was brought under cultivation in the season before last with a corresponding increase in the output. The declaration on the part of Government that the cotton cultivation in Sind which requires to be improved on, cannot be done unless European cultivators take it in hand, has come upon us with a disagreeable surprise. If the Indian cultivators are poor and incompetent Government must give them every help and encouragement and teach them the recent scientific methods of cultivation. It is not quite so satisfactory, however, to find that, out of the total quantity produced, more is exported out of India than is retained for purposes of domestic consumption by Indian Mills, while, owing to the paucity of varieties of superior quality, yarns of higher count could not be manufactured out of the bulk of Indian cotton produced, and for finer counts we have to depend upon Lancashire. Therefore, the encouragement given by Government to cultivators to grow Egyptian cotton in Sind cannot be too highly praised. But while we are thankful to Government for their efforts in this direction, we cannot but deplore the absence of legislation against the adulteration of cotton in the country. The evil has now reached a point when it would be simply scandalous to shut our eyes against it any more. Year after year complaints have been raised at this board against the harm it has been doing to our Industry, and Government must be urgently appealed to for legislation in the matter But the prospect of that desired reform seems to be going further and further away, and I think that unless a joint and vigorous move is made by those engaged in the Mill Industry of this country, to bring about the desired legislation we shall at no distant date find ourselves handicapped by our rivals. The experiment of the improvement of indigenous cotton by hybridisation of seed, will therefore, be watched with anxious interest. Government should protect our Industry, which is still in its infancy, as the Japanese Government protect their trade and industry. in spite of our difficulties we have practically ousted the Foreigners in the home market in yarns of all counts up to 25's. Our Mill Industry had made a steady progress in spite of discouragement and attempts to choke it on the part of foreign rivals.

INDIA'S RIVALS.

Gentlemen, we have to reckon with a formidable and increasingly potent rival in Japan on the one hand, and our friends the Lancashire manufacturers on the other. The former, under the pretence of the open door in Manchuria, has fostered its own trade under circumstances, I believe, not altogether unobjectionable to the exclusion of Indian goods. We have further to reckon with the awakening of China itself, which threatens our trade with that country, which is not hampered by Factory legislation. We are aware of the step-motherly attention bestowed on us by our competitors in Lancashire and Manchester. It was to satisfy their clamour that the Indian Industry was saddled with the iniquitous excise duty which has been the bane of our Industry. In no country would such a grievous wrong be tolerated even for a moment. In obedience to the mandate of the British Cabinet, our Government have imposed upon us a burden which is as unfair as it is unnecessary. The whole country, backed up by our own Government, has cried against it, but it has been a cry in the wilderness. Our interests are mercilessly sacrificed for the benefits of the powerful electors of Lancashire and it is our duty continually to agitate in the matter until the grievous wrong is redressed. Because we are powerless to retaliate on our politically influential competitors, and because we are unable to force the hands of the British Ministry and exercise a voice in the determination of the Party Government, we have been made to submit to this grossly vexatious tax which places us at a great disadvantage with our powerful rivals, who have moreover the further advantage over us of skilled labour. If the tax is to remain, the Government ought in fairness to devote a great portion of the revenue derived from this countervailing duty to grants for the establishment and maintenance of Colleges, for imparting a technical and Industrial education in different parts of the country, for the improvement of cotton growing in India, and for the creation of endowments and scholarships for helping Indian youths to obtain expert knowledge in connection with the Textile Industry in all its branches. In short, the revenue should be used for the benefit and promotion of that Industry which provides it. We should persistently demand of Government that it will spend the revenue towards improving skilled labour in India.

DEFECTS OF INDIAN LABOUR.

Indian labour is lacking in continuous application, punctuality and energy, because the materials at the command of the labouring classes for their improvement are scarce. Our workmen are less skilful and less intelligent, because they are not properly educated; they continue to work in a laborious and ineffective style and even if they have an inclination, they have not the capacity or the means to learn new methods and appliances. Our illiterate workmen are not cognisant of the improved method of work which has made rapid strides in the Western world. As His Excellency Lord Minto pointed out in his able and eloquent speech on Budget Debate, it is on economical and social questions that the future of India rests. The social problem and economic problem both go hand in hand and bring us face to face with the necessity of encouraging education among the masses and promoting Industrial and scientific education among the Indian artisans and workmen. We must enforce our views on Government that they should spend the whole revenue derived from the Excise duty on improving the deplorable backwardness of our labouring classes by giving them education and founding scholarships for promotion of Technical Education. Our Industrial development is greatly hindered by the backward and primitive condition of Indian agriculturists, but we are glad to find that the subject has received the attention of the Government and they are doing all they can to foster agricultural progress in India. If we are to attain prosperity and success, we must improve our agriculture and produce superior cotton to spin finer counts, weave superior cloth, and prevent adulteration in the raw product. We must give a scientific training to our artisans and workmen, extend the boon of knowledge to the children of the labouring classes, and try to make the country independent of our rivals by fostering home trade.

I am sorry to find that we have not been able to continue our grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, owing to want of funds, but I hope that as soon as our funds permit of it we shall again increase the grant. I am glad to find that the Bombay Government has made a liberal donation to this deserving Institute and I hope the Mill-owners will not fail in their duty to extend to it a suitable support and encouragement. I am also pleased to find that Government are contemplating the experimental measure of bringing out a lecturer from England for a School of Commerce in Bombay next winter who would be left free to organise the course of training. Government think that if the people engaged in commerce and industry could be induced to take an interest in the proposed experiment, it might eventually lead to the establishment of a Chair of Commerce in one of the Government Colleges. I am sure the Mercantile community will be ready to co-operate with Government in working out this promising scheme. But I hope Government will not undertake the necessity of granting scholarships to deserving candidates for learning various branches of science in Europe and America.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REFORMS.

I should like to make a passing reference to the Council reforms. Mr. Morley's proposals are a distinct step forward towards the political advancement of our countrymen, but we regret to find that an important body like the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, which contributes an enormous sum of money to the Government Exchequer by way of taxes, should be left out of all representation. I think, if the omission is brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay, it will receive due consideration. The interests embraced by the Mill owners' Association are as large as they are varied, and it is but meet that we should have a representative of our own in the Legislative Council. We have made a representation to the Government on this subject, and I hope it will receive the careful attention of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council and that a seat will be apportioned to us in the Local Council. While speaking on this point I may urge the advisability of bringing to the notice of the Bombay Government the necessity of allowing us a representative on the Bombay Corporation. No doubt there is a good element of Bombay Mill-owners on the Bombay Corporation as they are among the largest rate-payers, but a direct representation on the Municipal Board is as desirable as it is necessary. It is in the fitness of things that our interests should be directly represented on the Municipal Board.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

I will now pass on to the large and comprehensive scheme of the development of Bombay which His Excellency Sir George Clarke has put forward after mature consideration for the opinion of various Local Bodies. His Excellency our warmest thanks for formulating such a useful scheme so soon after his arrival in Bombay. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to its merits, it brings one fact most prominently to the front, and it is that His Excellency has not only a deep insight into the future wants of the City but has sincerely at heart the true interests of the people placed under his care. It is but natural that the lead in this most important matter, affecting the welfare of this cosmopolitan City, should be taken by a Governor who combines with his sympathy for the people a profound scientific knowledge. Since we expressed our views on the subject the public have had an opportunity of learning the views of Municipal Officers which deserve careful consideration by us. The suggestion of the Health Officer to remove the outfall at Love rose to Deonar and render the area of five miles of western foreshore and the land behind it clear for a magnificent building area is worthy of careful consideration. The suggestions made by him are valuable and if they are adopted there would be enough land found for the upper, middle and labouring classes without any further Reclamation of Back Bay for 30 years. The suggestion that the Labouring classes should reside near their work is eminently sensible.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

It has been an eventful year for our Industry in many ways. The advent of the Factory Commission, was an event which claimed our notice. I have no doubt whatsoever in my mind that nobody would more heartily welcome it than the Bombay Millowners, if its activities were confined to rectification of proved defects in the system of factory labour in India, but our minds are filled with apprehension when we contemplate the instincts of sympathy and and humanity which have moved our distant rivals to step into the breach to redress the grievances of poor Indian labourers of whose condition and lot they can have no knowledge. Such are the workings of the human mind, and I need not dwell any further upon this point. The deliberations of the Commission are drawing to a close and its results will be anxiously awaited by our Association. But I do not think there is any cause for alarm or misgiving as to the ultimate verdict, because we have an able exponent of our views in our chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey whose thorough grip and knowledge of the subject and whose extensive experience of the Industry will qualify him to safeguard our interests on the Commission. We all hope that no vexatious shackles will be imposed on the conditions of labour in Indian Mills. As we all know Indian labour is in effect very much dearer than English or European Mill labour. Neither wages alone, nor hours alone can form a basis for comparing British and Indian labour costs. Men have often to be employed in India for work that women will do in England. Complaints were recently made, with good reason, on humanitarian grounds as to the excessive hours of labour in some Indian Mills, though apparently they did not reach the inordinate length of time in some Japanese Mills. In the President of the Commission we have a very able and independent gentleman and we hope that he and his colleagues are by this time convinced that the condition of mill-hands on this side of India compare favourably with that of workmen in other parts of the country.

INOCULATION.

Since the arrival of His Excellency Sir George Clarke in this country, he has taken up with characteristic energy and promptitude, the questions affecting the welfare of the masses. There was a great divergence of opinion as to the efficacy or otherwise of anti-plague serum and there were not a few who felt an instictive apathy towards inoculation. Since then much water has passed under the bridges and a great deal of opposition has been removed, simply because His Excellency has proceeded to deal with this matter in a most conciliatory and reasonable spirit. Not coercion but conciliation has been the watchword of our esteemed Governor, and the secret of his success lies in the fact that he has approached the question in a spirit which has disarmed biassed criticism and much fictitious opposition. Plague is essentially the poor man's disease and the only way that is known to us of combating it efficaciously is inoculation. His Excellency has earned our gratitude by the sympathetic and most human attitude which he has adopted in the matter, and we hope that he will continue to give us the benefit of his scientific knowledge, and I trust that the efforts of Dr. Turner and other authorities to make inoculation popular among mill-hands will be successful.

With these remarks I beg to second the adoption of the Report.

MR. BOMANJI PETIT.

Mr. Bomanji D. Petit in supporting the resolution said:—The able and exhaustive dissertations made by the gentlemen who have preceded me have left very little for me to say, and I shall rest content with touching very lightly on some points that have struck me while going through the report. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Japanese are quite adept in the art of managing things in their own interests, and the deft and masterful way in which they conduct their affairs must have made it abundantly clear to all that the policy of open door which has been promised and preached will find little scope so far as Manchuria is concerned, and the hopes of a new market for us there are likely to prove vain and illusory.

SWADESHISM IN JAPAN.

The Japanese are fired with the spirit of Swadeshism and are equipped with the power to utilize the spirit to its uttermost extent and advantage. If what I have heard is aright the Japanese Government assists the people by lending them money at a low rate of interest. Again in order to assist the home industries the Government imposes import duties on goods entering Japan. Thus in competition with the Japanese we are manifestly working at a disadvantage. I would suggest that the Mill-Owners Association should secure the services of an experienced traveller on a handsome salary. It should be the business of this gentleman to go into the interior of China and try to find out the causes at work that have led to such an appreciable falling off in the sales of our yarns in China in the last two years. He should inform us whether yarn from Japan or from any other country has ousted Indian yarn, and if so to what extent and what causes have contributed to this state of affairs. He should also visit the interior of Japan and Manchuria and give us all the requisite information as to how our interests would be furthered in those countries. So far as our products are concerned we must utilize and help to the utmost the spirit of Swadeshism which has been animating every Indian from Peshawar to Tuticorin.

FINER COUNTS.

Though the increase in the number of looms in the last two years is 8,300 it should be considerably larger and we must pay greater attention to the production of finer counts. This would enable us to meet the wants of our own country and no fear need be entertained of gloomy prospects for the industry if we set out with the determination to supply the want for the home-made cloth. We must try to produce cloth of the finer count for which there is such a great demand in the Bengal Provinces. We must aim at making slowly but steadily cloth of the finer count so that we may kill two birds with one stone. We would be independent of China, Japan and other markets. The fluctuations of exchange would not set our hearts sinking and we would be the most potent factors in preventing the money of the country from being drained from India. I am prepared for the remark that all this is easier said than done. Of course it could not be brought about at a stroke. Nor could it be accomplished by mere talk. If every mill-owner is determined to slowly but steadily increase the output of cloth of finer count every year, I do not see any reason why we should not succeed eventually in our object. It may be a question of prolonged and sustained effort, but will you recede therefrom if it is good for ourselves and good for the motherland? There is a large import in India of yarn of finer counts from Great Britain. We must do our level best to spin yarn of finer counts in India.

SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE

It is a gratifying feature to note that whereas the hipments to Europe during 1906 amounted to only 724 bales of 400 lbs. each, in 1907 they amounted to 56,335 bales or an increase of 55,611 bales. In order that our hold in these markets may be permanent it is incumbent on every mill owner to be very particular to give the correct count and the exact strength. Remissness in this respect is likely to cost us much. Let not the confidence in our products be shaken, for with the loss of that the loss of the markets will accrue as assuredly as the night follows the day. The times are changing and they are changing apace and it would not be considered quite premature to strike the note of alarm. In some instances entire and open defiance has been displayed recently by the mill-hands. During the last Holi Holidays the mill-hand working in the mills on the Parel side compelled the mill-owners to stop the mills for three days in succession or two days during the Holidays and on the first Sunday following these days. Hitherto it has been the practice to give them leave for two days only during the Holi festival.

Why even yesterday some mills had to be compulsorily closed owing to the mill-hands insisting upon observing Goori Parva as a holiday. In former years no such Holiday was observed. The truculence of the mill-hands needs to be checkmated in time. If the mill-hands have learnt to act in concert it is in the fitness of things that the mill-owners should try and combine to protect their own interests. If some sort of concerted action is not taken by the mill-owners on such occasions, the consequences will be disastrous to mill-owners in the future. Lastly I have to refer to only one more point. The story is old—"old as the hills" as they say—I mean the imposition of the odious and iniquitous excise duty.

I have read with interest the several articles on the fiscal policy that appeared over the signature of Mr. Webb in the "Times of India" in November and December last. His indictment therein of the excise duties is pretty strong and I am sure it accurately reflects the views of almost all of us. He says: "The present excise duties on certain cotton goods ought unquestionably to be abolished. Nobody in India, be he European or native, regards them otherwise than an altogether unnecessary and indefensible sop to Lancashire. Apart from political considerations, however, these Indian excise cotton duties form one of the most extraordinary monuments to British economic eccentricity that the whole of the Tariff controversy affords. Whilst on the one hand the free traders of England are never tired of asserting that the protectionist policies of foreign nations can only handicap those nations and that Great Britain with her healthy free trade principles is absolutely unassailable by such devices, the free trade cotton spinners and weavers of Lancashire take very good care that India does not impose even 3½ per cent. for revenue purposes on their products without an accompanying and corresponding excise duty. From the point of Great Britain and of the Empire as a whole the excise duties are unnecessary and inexpedient. He asks what has become of the vaunted principles of free trade. The answer to this is to be found in the columns of the "Times of India" where we find it stated that in later years these imposts have emphasized the hypocrisy of the Lancashire mill-owner who calls himself a free trader. It is easy to see that hypocrisy and cowardice are quite compatible with a high sounding and courageous proclamation of the tenets of Cobden.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

The impost is unnecessary, as the duty is levied on goods which do not really compete with Lancashire. It is hateful. It is iniquitous. It behoves the present Liberal Ministry that came to power with its mandate of free-trade to abolish this odious impost at as early a date as possible. The hands of the Ministry are probably too full with the Licensing and Education Bills and the Irish Bill. The recent bye-elections have possibly discouraged them. The Peckham bye-election has probably found them in sorrier plight. Under the circumstances it could hardly be expected that they would dare to face the music of the Lancashire wrath and indignation. The question of justice to India can of course be always relegated to the background. If the Government are afraid of removing the excise duties, without removing the import duty, let them take out both. The state of the Indian Exchequer is such that if the Government seriously took it into their heads they would be able at any rate by degrees to dispense with the import duty on cloth, and to whatever extent the import duty is removed the excise duty should be correspondingly reduced. The injustice has been done to India. It has been tolerated long. In mere fairness this hampering of the trade must cease, the excise duty must go. In asking for the removal, gentlemen, are we asking for the moon? With these words I beg to support the adoption of the report.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, further supporting the adoption of the report, suggested that they should start joint-stock companies with large capitals for the cultivation of cotton. The improved quality of that raw material was the real support of their industry.

Mr. N. N. Wadia suggested that the members of the Association should combine to oppose and show a bold front whenever the workmen combined and made demands for increased wages and fixing the limits of working hours. He next said that the contributions towards charitable and other institutions should be stopped and the Association's money should be only used where the progress of mill industry was concerned.

Mr. J. A. Wadia observed that he was not prepared to call the excise duty iniquitous, though he deemed it unjust. If it at all affected, it affected the weaving industry but that industry had made some progress though none was made in the spinning industry. Some kind of countervailing duty which brought revenue to the extent of 32 lakhs to a poor Government like the Government of India should not be removed. For the furtherance of the cotton industry and for finding funds for the same he suggested a tax on the same lines as the one started by the tea planters.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, referring to the combined attitude of the workmen, said that he welcomed such a spirit. They all clamoured for liberty and rights and why should they grudge the same thing to their own workmen. They should not speak in a complaining tone about their attitude. As for the development of Bombay the most practical step to take was to extend the limits of the City and spread it towards the north. He did not agree with the opinion expressed by some members that the evidence before the Factory Commission had revealed the fact that there was no need of compelling the millowners to provide houses for their workmen. He urged that the employers who were pocketting large profits should also pay for the sanitary quarters for their workmen. Referring to the child mortality which was 600 per thousand as compared to 150 per thousand in European cities, Mr. Jehangir Petit suggested that nurseries should be established in Bombay, which was a legitimate and humanitarian step for this Association to take.

The report was then adopted.

Proposed by Mr. A. G. Dovey and seconded by Mr. M. M. Fakhira, it was resolved:—"That Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim be elected Chairman, and Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners Association for the year 1908; and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows:—The Honourable Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir Sassoon David, Kt., Messrs. Bomonji, Dinsha & Petit, S. A. Nathan, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Dinshaw E. Wacha, N. N. Wadia, C. N. Wadia, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., N. B. Saklatwalla, Mulraj Khatau, Jamshedji Ardesir Wadia, Sir J. Cowasji Jehangir, Narandas Purshotumdas, H. E. E. Procter, W. H. Brady, and Jehangir B. Petit.

Sanction was given to the following donation and contributions: The annual donation of Rs. 2,500 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. A contribution of Rs. 500 towards the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. All Saints' Nursing Fund. A contribution of Rs. 250 towards the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund. A contribution of Rs. 500 towards the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetjee was re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1908 on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum.

RANGOON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Motor Ambulance Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 3.

The Rangoon General Hospital authorities have invested in a motor ambulance, which has 30 horse-power and is fitted with a spring mattress and inflated rubber cushions and pillow for patient who cannot sit up, and seats for two patients, who can. The new ambulance is a vast improvement on the old dhoolies which it has replaced.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Organised Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 2.

At the third meeting of the District Committee of the Famine and Charitable Relief Fund, a letter was received from Pundit Pirthinath, recommending relief to 216 persons, spread over several mohallas. It was decided to split up the list into mohallas, under their charge of the respective members. The question of aid to Orphanages was also raised, it being resolved to ascertain the precise needs of the various institutions, and the matter to come up for discussion at the next meeting. It was also decided to grant children under 13 years of age one rupee per month.

A further sum of Rs. 3,647 has been added to the fund by subscriptions received since the last meeting of the Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

The season and crop reports to-day published for the week ending the 28th ultimo, show that welcome rain has fallen in nineteen districts in the United Provinces, where also the harvesting operations are beginning to attract labourers from the Government relief works. The numbers in receipt of assistance show no decrease, however, as yet since such general reduction as has occurred is counterbalanced by an increase in Bahraich, Kheni and asti. Prices continue to tend downwards in the United Provinces, but are stationary in the Punjab and slightly rising in the North-West Frontier Province.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 1st April:—

Slight rain during week in parts of Kanara, Deccan, Belgaum and Dharwar. Standing rabi crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Savantvadi, where they are withering for want of moisture. Harvesting of rabi crops is generally in progress, and threshing continues in parts of Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Baroda, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Land is being prepared for next season in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Kathiawar. Supply of fodder is adequate, except in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur Mahi Kantha and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient, except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Cutch. Supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 34 to 47 per cent., in Gujarat 25 to 68 cent., in Konkan 18 to 33 per cent., in the Deccan 33 to 44 per cent. and in Karnatak 37 to 69 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. Demand for labour is generally sufficient and wages are normal. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 21st ultimo are:—works—Panch Mahals, 2 575; West Khandesh, 84; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 34; West Khandesh, 848; Nasik, 52.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER

Five People Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 3.

A boiler explosion took place at a station near Toungoo and five people were killed and very many wounded. Only a few days before the explosion the boiler had been examined.

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, APRIL 3.

The "Kathiawar News" announces:—The news that Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, C. S. I., has been compelled by the condition of his eyes to resign the appointment of the Agent to the Governor has been received by the Chiefs and the public of all classes of Kathiawar with much regret. His many friends and admirers had hoped that he will be able to hold on at least for another year, but

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

HOME.

COURT.—The King visited Pau on Monday. His Majesty has given 150 guineas to the Hamstead Colliery Relief Fund and the Prince of Wales has sent £50.—The Queen and Empress Marie visited Lord Spencer at Althorp Park on Saturday and the Union Jack Club on Tuesday.—Shamrock given by the Queen was distributed among the Irish Guards on St. Patrick's Day by Lord Roberts.

Ireland.—The opening list of subscriptions to the Nationalist Parliamentary Fund for 1908 only amounts to £1,391.—Lord Ashtown has reiterated his demand for an impartial inquiry into the preparation of Inspector Preston's report.

Labour.—The engineers on strike in the north have again rejected the terms of settlement. It is reported that the employers will now withdraw the concessions they made, and that the Board of Trade will cease action in the dispute.—The Forest of Dean coalminers have agreed to a five per cent. reduction of wages.—Sir W. Anson and others, in a long letter, of which we give the substance in a leading article, point to the danger of an insufficiently considered scheme of old-age pensions.

Law.—The High Court has dismissed an action for "malicious prosecution" brought against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and Mr. R. Bell, M.P.—The Court has ordered the removal of Mr. A. G. Robins from the trusteeship of the Townshend heirlooms and payment by him for those which have disappeared.—An action by Mr. Frank Harris against Mr. Du Cros, M.P. for literary work done, has been dismissed.—The Law Courts in the Strand are to be increased by four.

London.—Miss Florence Nightingale received, by proxy, on Monday, the freedom of the City.

Lord Curzon presided last week at a lecture by Sir David Barr on the Native States of India.

Mr. John Burns, was the chief guest at the dinner of the Association of Municipal Corporations on Tuesday. At the association's annual meeting next day the President referred to the great waste of money caused by the lack of town planning.

Mr. Marconi gave a lecture on "Trans-Atlantic Wireless Telegraphy," at the Royal Institution, on Friday.

Military.—A special Army Order announces the formation of the Officers' Training Corps.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 12th, Lord Midleton called attention to the state of the Army. Lord Portsmouth, Lord Rober's, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin took part in the debate,—which was closed on the 16th. On the 17th, Lord Avebury's Sunday Closing of the Shops Bill was read a second time. A suggestion that the Indian Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief should no longer be forbidden home leave was negatived by the Government. On the 18th Lord Cawdor and Lord Tweedmouth took part in a debate on naval affairs.—The House of Commons, on the 12th, passed the Army pay vote of £9,422,000. On the 13th the Unemployed Workmen Bill was opposed by Mr. Burns and Mr. Asquith, and rejected by 265 to 116. On the 16th, a Civil Service vote of £21,805,000 was agreed to, after discussion on cattle disease, small holdings, and political organizations in the Post Office. On the 17th the Irish cattle-drives were among the topics discussed. On the 18th, after some discussion on the Irish Congested Districts Board, a Labour resolution calling for a general establishment of the eight hours working day was talked out, after the chairman of the Labour party had suggested its withdrawal.

Picture Sale.—At Christie's, on Saturday, Mr. W. Connal's collection realized £8,948. A picture by Albert Moore brought 1,000 guineas.

Political.—Lord Rosebery presided at a meeting of the Liberal League last week. Mr. Asquith spoke in Manchester and Mr. Lloyd-George at Carnarvon.—The Licensing Bill, with suggested amendments, was approved on Tuesday by the Church of England Temperance League.—Lord Rothschild presided on Wednesday over a great meeting of brewery debenture holders held in the City to protest against the Licensing Bill. Mr. Walter Long spoke, and Lord Halsbury read a letter from the Bishop of Chichester refusing to support any outrage on the claims of equity. The Associated Chambers of Commerce on Tuesday discussed tariff reform, which was favoured by 40 of the 70 chambers voting.

Royal Geographical Society.—The two Royal Medals this year are given to the Prince of Monaco and to Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, the Murchisson Bequest to Colonel Delme-Radcliffe, the Gill Memorial to Dr. T. G. Longstaff, and the Cuthbert Peek Fund to Roi Sahib Singh, a native Indian surveyor.

Universities.—The Goldsmith's Company has given £10,000 for a Readership in Metallurgy at Cambridge and another £10,000 for a Readership in English at Oxford University Endowment Fund over £72,000 has been promised.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Great satisfaction is expressed in Australia at the prospective visit of the American fleet, which is also to be invited to New Zealand and Tasmania.—The Commonwealth Premier speaking in Sydney last week set forth his proposals for an army of 200,000 men and a flotilla of 15 harbour and coast defence vessels.—In New South Wales an Industrial Disputes Bill has been introduced.

Canada.—Mr. Fielding, in his Budget statement on Tuesday, took, on the whole, a hopeful view of trade prospects, and anticipated a surplus of £3,800,000.—The Government has prohibited the landing of emigrants whose passage has been paid, wholly or in part, by any charitable organization or from public moneys, unless a permit is obtained from the Canadian officials in London. —Five Families who had emigrated from London to Ontario are being deported because their heads refused work when it was offered them.—

South Africa.—The Cape Town war memorial was unveiled on Saturday. The Governor spoke, urging all South Africans to unite in building up a great dominion All the Unionist candidates in Cape Town for the Assembly have been returned.—The Governor of Madagascar is said to oppose the recruiting of labourers there for the Transvaal.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt is determined to deal with trusts and corporations, and if Congress refuses to act he may call an extra session.

The Overcrowding in New York, gambling in stocks, the Kentucky tobacco war, and the Pennsylvania graft scandals are dealt with in our Correspondent's weekly review.

The Industrial Outlook continues to improve.

A Chicago Banker has been sentenced to five years in a penitentiary.—Harry Orchard has been sentenced to death for the murder of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho; the Court, however expressing a belief that the prisoner's account of the conspiracy was true.

FOREIGN.

China has accepted Japan's conditions for the settlement of the Tatsu Maru case, and the ship has been released. China will pay for the arms seized and also £1,250 for demurrage, Japan will enforce strict regulations to prevent the traffic in arms and ammunition from Japan to China.

Germany.—The Imperial Debt, amounting to over £200,000,000, will this year require more than £7,250,000. The Government has been authorized to issue Treasury bonds to the value of £23,750,000 or £6,250,000 more than originally proposed.—The Federal Council has sanctioned 900 miles of railway construction in German Africa at a cost of £7,500,000.—The Emperor is not going to make a tour in Albania.

Haiti.—A reign of terror is described as existing in this Republic. The Government is said to have summarily executed 27 alleged conspirators and demanded the surrender of refugees at the French and German Legations. British and other warships have arrived, and the Government has decided that the refugees may leave the country, with a stipulation that the Consulates should not become asylums in case of further risings.

Morocco.—Overtures for an armistice have been made by Mulai Hafid to the French commander. Some further fighting is reported, but submissions continue, and the tribesmen are said to be influenced by the material losses caused by their hostilities.—The crew of a French trawler, 20 in number, have been captured by Moors near Cape Juby. A Frenchman and Italian have been captured near Casablanca but are being ransomed,

Russia.—The Defence Committee and the Budget Sub-Committee of the Duma sitting together have rejected the credit demanded for new battleships.—A duel was fought on Wednesday between Generals Fock and Smirnoff. General Smirnoff received a wound which is said to be mortal.

Turkey.—The Porte has agreed to a renewal of the mandates of foreign officials in Macedonia for a period of seven years.—Russia it is believed is elaborating proposals on the basis of the British project dealing with Macedonia.—Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador in Constantinople, is seriously ill.—A fire has destroyed about 400 houses in the poor Jewish quarter of Constantinople.

Obituary.—The Rev B. Waugh, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; General Sir C. J. East; Colonel R. Pilkington; General De Giorgis Pasha; Miss Clara Novello Mr. W. E. Pitt, Parliamentary Correspondent of "The Times"; Baron du Bois de Fontara; Professor G. Oppert.—"Times."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Kaiser's Visit to Corfu.

Sofia, March 12 ("Times").—The announcement that the Emperor William has no intention of making a tour in Southern Albania on the occasion of his approaching visit to Corfu will cause no little disappointment in Constantinople. The incidents which marked his Majesty's last progress through Turkish territory in November 1898 have not been forgotten, least of all his memorable speech at Damascus, in which he vowed eternal friendship for the Khalif of Islam and "the 300 millions of Mahomedans who own his supremacy." In the present some what critical situation in the Balkans any similar pronouncement delivered on Turkish soil might be productive of dangerous excitement. For some time past the hope had been entertained in Turkish official quarters that the Emperor would visit Yanina, and efforts were made to furnish up that picturesque, city for his reception. The streets were cleaned and embellished, the houses were painted, and much-needed new uniforms were served out to the soldiers and gendarmes. Last week a general was despatched from Salonica to Yanina to superintend these arrangements and to accompany the Emperor on projected shooting excursions. It is stated that Turkhan Pasha, Minister of Pious Foundations, and Marshal Abdullah Pasha, of Cretan fame, will proceed to Corfu to greet his Majesty in the name of the Sultan. The idea of despatching Turkish warships to be Albanian coast has been abandoned, the vessels not being prepared for such a long cruise.

The progress of Italian "pacific penetration" in Southern Albania is indicated by the recent issue from the Italian Post Office at Yanina of stamps bearing the superscription "Albania." These stamps were printed many years ago, but seem to have been withheld from circulation.

THE POWERS AND MECEDONIA.

THE BRITISH NOTE.

Vienna, March 13 ("Times").—The organs of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office are still reticent in regard to the British Note. No comment entitled to be regarded as authoritative has yet appeared, nor has official opinion been otherwise manifested. No complaint can be made of this circumspection. The Macedonian situation and the attitude of the several Powers in regard to it are much obscurer to-day than before the question of the Novi Bazar railway was raised. Baron von Aehrenthal may well wish to take his bearings before committing himself to or even adumbrating a reply to British suggestions which, contrary to his original impression, he now finds to have been made in earnest.

Cologne, March 13 (Reuter).—The "Cologne Gazette" publishes the following telegram to-day from Berlin regarding Great Britain's proposal for the appointment of a Governor General of Macedonia:—

"It is not to be expected that any of the Great Powers concerned will at the outset, take up the attitude that the British proposal, which, from the point of view of the development of Macedonia is worthy of consideration, must straightway be rejected. In our opinion if the discussions which are to be expected between the Cabinets give rise to differences of opinion, there seems to be no reason to harbour doubts as to the continuance of the fundamental co-operation of the Concert Powers in the future. Nor need one look about for ulterior motives in the British proposal. Taking into consideration the British Government's previous pronouncements, it is obvious that in making this proposal they acted quite openly and had no idea of springing a surprise on anybody."

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Vienna on March 15:—There is chastened jubilation here over the news that the Sultan has at last prolonged the mandates of the reforming officials in Macedonia until July 12, 1914. It is exactly three weeks since the "Neue Freie Presse" announced that the German Ambassador at Constantinople, Baron von Marschall, had promised to the Porte "concessions in regard to the judicial reforms," provided Tukey would undertake to satisfy the wishes of the Great Powers concerning the prolongation; and since two semi-official journals announced the Sultan's "resolve" to prolong the mandates as an accomplished fact. The precise nature of the hitch that prevented an immediate issue of the Irade has not yet been made public, but there is no reasonable doubt that the prolongation of the mandates was originally intended to be a brilliant refutation of the thesis that the action of Austria-Hungary in applying for the Novi Bazar concession had disturbed the harmony of the Concert of Europe and had endangered the work of reform. Attempts are made by the semi-official organs even to-day to assume a tone that would have been triumphant three weeks ago; but their enthusiasm shows traces of having been kept too long on ice.

A semi-official announcement made here last evening states:—

"The anxiety general among European Cabinets concerning the British proposal to force the pace of the Macedonian reforms has caused a reflex movement in Macedonia also—that is to say, in Old Servia, or rather, Upper Albania, among the Albanian population. The Albanian districts of the White Drin, with the chief towns—Jakova (25,000 inhabitants) and Prizren (40,000 inhabitants) the centre of the movement—were hitherto excluded from the area of the reforms, although these districts belong to the Macdonian vilayet of Uskub. The disturbances are very noteworthy, because they may easily extend to the immediately neighbouring Sanjak of Novi Bazar." The "telegram from Constantinople," upon which this announcement is based, declares that the movement among the Albanians—who have entered the towns of Prizren and Jakova, where they are threatening the Turkish authorities—arose "upon receipt of the news that the Sultan is to be forced by the Powers to appoint a Governor-General for Macedonia."

It would be highly interesting to know (says the correspondent) whether the Albanian tribesmen "received the news" by wire or by special messenger from Yildiz Kiosk. That is what happened in the spring and again in the autumn of 1903, immediately after the publication of the February and of the Murzsteg programmes respectively. Whenever the Sultan is frightened or wishes to impress zealous Powers he mobilises his faithful Albanians against "the Turkish authorities." It is probable that in the present intance the Sultan has really been frightened by the British proposals, and that, in addition to mobilising the Albanians, he has, as the "Fremdenblatt" euphemistically suggests, hastend, "without compulsion or pressure, to meet half-way the endeavours of the united and co-operating Powers by prolonging the Macedonian mandates."

"While Turkey keeps up the farse of making great concessions, European diplomacy has in reality accomplished nothing, and the paper reforms of the impotent commissioners are of no value. This fact has been realised by Russia, England, France and, perhaps, Italy. Turkey has to choose between the Concert and the two Powers which are seeking exclusive advantages at the expense of the Balkan peoples and Turkey herself. It is the duty of the Concert to point out clearly to Turkey the advantage of making concessions to Europe by granting real reforms in Macedonia rather than of permitting a German wedge to enter the Balkans. Otherwise the Concert, notwithstanding the defection of the two Powers, will find means to persuade not to say force the Porte to abandon its evasive policy in a question the solution of which cannot be deferred."

MOROCCO.

THE FRENCH AND MULAI HAFID.

Paris, March 13 ("Times").—The application for an armistice addressed by Mulai Hafid to General d'Amade and handed by the latter to the French Consul at Casablanca has not yet come under the consideration of the French Government. In any case according to the French standpoint, this country has not been at war with the Pretender. There has been no campaign against him, the French military action having been confined to repelling the Moorish attacks and dispersing the hostile tribes. All that the French Government see their way to do is to act as intermediary between Mulai Hafid and his brother, Abdul Aziz.

March 16.—It is reported that the conditions which will be imposed upon the followers of Mulai Hafid before political "pourparlers" begin have been fixed as follows:—

First, the mobilised forces of the different tribes must return to their respective territories; secondly, a cartain number of rifles and guns belonging to Mulai Hafid army must be surrendered; thirdly the flocks and herds, as also the money taken from the pacific tribes must be returned; fourthly, the two French and Italian prisoners must at once be set at liberty; and, fifthly, a considerable number of hostages, selected from the chiefs of the belligerent tribes, must be sent to Casablanca, where they will doubtless be placed on board a warship.

March 17.—The upshot of the latest advantage gained by General d'Amade's troops in Morocco is that the clearance of the country south of Casablanca has now been completed, so that if Mulai Hafid intended to march on Assemur he would be compelled to abandon the intention. The accounts received here recently, however tend rather in the other direction. Mulai Hafid would seem more inclined for peace than for a vigorous continuation of the campaign.

March 18.—This morning some little sensation was caused by the publication in a leading Paris Opposition organ of a statement, given it is true, with the "usual reservations," but said to come from a person inspiring "absolute confidence." It was to the effect that the Government had decided to denounce the Act of Algeciras and to forward a communication to that effect to all the Powers concerned. It was added that the important sacrifices made by France for the pacification of Morocco which was about to be effected by the imminent reconciliation of the two Sultans, did not permit France to content herself with the "role" assigned to her at Algeciras. Due inquiry proved this intelligence to be utterly void of foundation. On Friday next the military grants for Morocco come before the Chamber, and the above report significantly coincides with the forthcoming debate. It would, of course, be most damaging for the Government if there were any truth in it. But there is not. The reservations made by the journal which published it were wholly justified. Never as the Government been less disposed to depart from the provisions of the Act of Algeciras, which has all along provided the basis of its action in Morocco.

RUSSIA.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

St. Petersburg, March 13 (Reuter)—The Budget Sub-Committee of the Duma has recommended a reduction of 12,000,000 roubles (£1,200,000) in the estimates for new naval construction in the current year.

March 17.—M. Stolypin, the Premier and Vice-Admiral Dickoff, the Minister of Marine, were present late yesterday evening at a sitting held by the Committee of National Defence and the Budget Sub-Committee of the Duma to consider the Navy estimates. Earlier in the day the two committees discussed at length the credits demanded for new naval construction in 1908. The majority of the members were in favour of the rejection of the credit for battleships pending the complete reorganisation of the Ministry of Marine.

The Premier said that by the Czar's will the whole Cabinet had been entrusted with the responsibility of discussing and drawing up a plan for the reorganisation of the Ministry of Marine and devising adequate means for national defence. He hoped that the plan would be complete by the end of the year. At the same time, however, he felt that the decision of the Committees was already settled, but, whatever, he felt that the decision might be, it would be accepted by the Government and would not provoke a conflict.

The Minister of Marine also spoke, dwelling on the primary necessity for battleships.

The committees' vote is expected to-morrow.

March 18.—In an article appearing to-day in the "Novoe Vremya," M. Stolypin, brother of the Premier, discusses the almost foregone conclusion of the vote of the Defence Committee. The writer says that this day is likely to be a day of sorrowful memory for the history of the life and greatness of Russia. He analyses the motives of the majority in wishing immediately to cauterise the wounds of Russian shame—an operation which, he says, cannot be executed without fatal consequences.

Other papers, including the "Russ," the "Slovo," the "Retch," and the "Bourse Gazette," are unanimous in supporting the rejection of the credits and dwell on the time which has elapsed since the battle of Tsu Shima without any sign of the accomplishment of naval reforms. They say that neither the representatives of the nation nor of the navy itself can share M. Stolypin's optimism. Strong pressure from outside is required, and the mysterious secret of the reforms to be expected in a few weeks must be revealed before the country gives the Government the money and confidence asked by M. Stolypin. The "Slovo" remarks that the internal regeneration of the impoverished country will rise Russian prestige far more than the lavish expenditure of millions on a fleet and on railways in the Far East.

Later.—The Defence Committee of the Duma and the Budget Sub-Committee, sitting together have rejected by nineteen votes to fourteen the credit for the construction of new battleships, but have approved the credits for new torpedo-boats and submarines and for a depot ship. The credits for the vessels now under construction and their armaments were also approved. The committees reported that a comprehensive reconstruction of the navy was only possible by a complete reorganisation of the Ministry of Marine and by the legislative determination of the naval programme for several years to come.

PORTUGAL.

According to the Lisbon correspondent of the "Times," the fresh rumours of plots and crises are devoid of the slightest fonudation. The situation becomes daily more stable. The question of candidatures at the impending elections may be regarded as entirely settled. There is to be no ostracism of any party.

The correspondent says that the unfavourable opinion of the Portuguese situation formed abroad as the result of the deplorable events of the past two months is grievously affecting the trade of the country.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

Brussels, March 18 (Reuter).—M. Vandervelde, Socialist, speaking at a meeting of the Colonial Commission to-day, opposed the additional treaty which is supported by the partisans of the annexation of the Congo, and said that he was not alone in his opinion. Eventually, however, the first reading of the additional treaty of March 5 was agreed to by twelve votes to three, with two abstentions. This vote, however, is not definitely binding.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 20TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," Commander R. A. Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mail of the 20th March. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Hetcher, Mr C F	Rapson, Mr W
Baltes Combe, Mr C G	Snow, Capt B W
Emerson, Miss E	Robertson, Mrs
Mason, Mr J	Wright, Miss
Holmes, Miss	Digley, Mr H
Walts, Mr J	Taylor, Mr F
Ellis, Mr W B	Shollow, Mr W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Belts, Capt A J V	Duff, Lt-Genl Sir B
Ricketts, Capt P	Duff, Lady
Bartlett, Mr E W J	Conney, Mr D
Gibb, Mr and Mrs	Deane, Mr S
Robertson, Dr A W	Burn, Capt
Lawrence, Mr H S	Harrison, Miss
Hudson, Mr H H	Selcock, Col A
Kirkness, Mr L H	Gwynn, Mr and Mrs C H
Robertson, Capt D	Knowles, Capt
Woodward, Lt C R	Evans, Mrs
Hammick, Mr and Mrs	Phillimore, Mr P
Hammick, Misses	Dudgeon, Capt R de S
Yeo, Mr and Mrs and child	Bayley, Mrs A W L
Robertson, Mr G P	Bell, Mr H T E
Shahviar, Mr F	Edie, Mr D C H
Tink, Mr C C	

FOR KARACHI.

Grant, Capt Mr F	Napier, Mr W
Fleming, Lt W	

THE contractors for the King's Dock at Swansea, now under construction, at a cost of £2,000,000, have made such satisfactory progress that it is officially stated that the Harbour Trustees confidently anticipate the completion of the work by the end of 1909, instead of 1910.

ALL the Cairo newspapers contain long reviews of Lord Cromer's book, "Modern Egypt," and the majority of the appreciations, with the exception of those of the Nationalist Press, are highly laudatory in tone. Many papers are publishing lengthy extracts from the work daily.

MR. GULLY'S FLIGHT WITH HIS CHILD.

IMPRISONMENT FOR SIX WEEKS.

Judge's Stern Rebuke.

London, March 20.

Mr. James Gully made an application through counsel before Mr. Justice Warrington to-day that he should forthwith be released from prison. He accompained his application with a humble apology to the court for the contempt he has committed.

For this contempt an order for his committal was made last month, and he surrendered himself on Saturday last.

Mr. Justice Warrington refused the application on the ground that the contempt had been flagrant, and that such acts should not escape with nominal penalties. His Lordship directed that Mr. Gully shall be kept in prison for six weeks from the date of his surrender—that is, until the 26th of next month.

Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., made the application in the form of a motion. He said that his client, Mr. Gully, is defendant in the matrimonial suit Gully v. Gully.

Mr. and Mrs. Gully, he said, were married in 1893, and there was one child of the marriage, born in 1897. There was no doubt that the marriage was an unhappy one. This unhappiness ended in Mr. Gully inflicting a grievous wrong on his wife. He left his wife and home for the society and affection of another woman, with whom he had been living since. He had been punished for this by the loss of the society of his child.

MEETINGS OF FATHER AND CHILD.

By an order of the court in December, 1905, the custody of the child Leslie was entrusted to Mrs. Gully. By the terms of a subsequent order Mr. Gully was allowed access to the little girl on the first Saturday of every month during the afternoon.

There was a condition that she should not be brought into contact with the lady with whom Mr. Gully was living. And the places where father and child would meet were specified.

Mr. Gully had a great affection for his little girl, and she had a great affection for him. He was a man of impulse, and he formed a desparate and wrongful resolution. He took the child from the custody of her mother, and—counsel regretted to add—this was done in such a manner that she was in the society of the lady objected to by the terms of the order. Nothing had been done, however, to affect the morals of the child.

After being taken to Rotterdam, Copenhagen, and elsewhere, she was brought back. Mr. Gully now expressed his contrition for the wrong he had done.

In conclusion, Mr. Buckmaster submitted that his client had already been sufficiently punished by the week's imprisonment he had undergone, and by the pain that publicity and the laying bare of his affairs had caused him. In addition, he was suffering from insomnia.

It was for the court to say that he had suffered sufficiently and might now be released.

Mr. Russell, K. C., on behalf of Mrs. Gully, opposed the unconditional granting of the application. He asked that, in the interests of the child and her mother, steps should be taken to prevent any renewal on the part of Mr. Gully of attempts to repeat his conduct. Safeguards should be given.

THREEFOLD CONTEMPT.

The contempt committed by Mr. Gully had been threefold:—

1. He had committed contempt in respect to the order that Mrs. Gully should have her child restored to her.

2. He had taken the child out of the jurisdiction of the court.

3. He had broken the condition that the child should not be brought into the society of the lady with whom Mr. Gully was living.

Mr. Russel then mentioned an affidavit that had been made by Mr. Gully in support of his application. The order of committal was made on February 3rd last. On February 13th the child was recovered—not brought back.

In his affidavit Mr. Gully stated that it had not been his intention to remove the child permanently from the court's jurisdiction.

He went on to say that the child, during the trip to the continent, had been treated with the greatest care and affection, and that the lady, against whom objection was made, had been dressed as a hospital nurse. The child did not have any idea who she was, or that she was not a nurse.

This affidavit, Mr. Russell proceded to point out, was inaccurate in some respects. From the time of the marriage until Mr. Gully met this lady, husband and wife had been happy together. Mr. Gully had left his wife more than once. He had been pressing his wife to obtain a divorce from him, but she had refrained at first from fear that she would lose complete control of her child.

WISHED TO DICTATE TERMS.

Mr. Russell then expressed his opinion that Mr. Gully had not taken the child away with the intention of keeping her permanently. He had wished to be in a position to dictate terms.

With regard to Mr. Gully's assertion that he had treated the child with care, affection, and propriety, the fact was, he said, that she had suffered grief through being parted from her mother. Since her return she had suffered from nervousness.

She was taken to an hotel, where Mr. Gully had shown her the "nurse" holding a baby in her arms. He had told the child Leslie that this baby was her brother. She was an intelligent child, and, in the opinion of her mother, had not been deceived with regard to the actual facts, nor had the "nurse" intimated that she should be ignorant.

Mrs. Gully was not vindictive, added Mr. Russell. She did not wish Mr. Gully to be punished for punishment's sake. She merely wished to be safeguarded in her possession of the child.

The child was the one bright spot in her life, and she desired to be assured that she would bring her child up without further molestation.

NO WRONG TO THE CHILD.

Mr. Buckmaster, replying, said that to state that Mr. Gully was conscious of his folly was to state something that was obvious. What safeguards could he be expected to offer? He had no idea of repeating what he had done. The child had not been wronged. What was wrong was done to the court.

Mr. Justice Warrington: No; to the public, for whose benefit this court exists.

In giving judgment Mr. Justice Warrington said that the court's duty was to protect its wards. An order of court connected with this protection was not to be broken with impunity. A breach could not be expiated by an apology and a nominal term of imprisonment.

In giving his decision, his Lordship continued, he bore in mind what had been said for the application. No doubt he had been actuated by affection, and he had lost his privilege of having access to his child.

In addition to being guilty of contempt, Mr. Gully had abused the confidence of the judge who allowed him access to his daughter. He took the child to the Continent, out of the jurisdiction of the court, put her into contact with the lady whom it had been stipulated she was not to see, and had taken her to a place whence it would have seemed impossible to recover her.

Through the skill of Mrs. Gully's advisers the child had been recovered.

There had been, concluded his Lordship, a most flagrant breach of the order of the court, and an outrageous abuse of confidence that had been put in Mr. Gully.

His Lordship then made the order recorded above with regard to Mr. Gully's detention, and directed that he should bear the cost of various legal proceedings and of his arrest.

ACCORDING to a Reuter telegram, £37,000 has been stolen from the revenue office at Charjui (Bokhara). A sentry was killed, and some soldiers on guard were wounded and bound by the robbers. A revenue officer, who is suspected of complicity in the crime, was found dead near the town.

QUEEN Victoria Eugenie, in visiting a cigar factory at Seville, noticed, says the "Daily Mail," that one cigar-maker had a cradle with her child in it by her side. The Queen took the baby in her arms and caressed it warmly. The mother wept from emotion, and, falling on her knees kissed, the Queen's feet.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord Ashtown has written to the Press commenting on the statements of the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General in the House of Commons with reference to the Glenahiry outrage, and reiterating his demand for a judicial and impartial inquiry into the circumstances connected with the preparation of Inspector Preston's report.

The following are the terms of Mr. John Redmond's Home Rule resolution:—

"That the present system of government in Ireland is in opposition to the will of the Irish people, and gives them no voice in the management or their own affairs; that the system is consequently inefficient and extravagantly costly; that it does not enjoy the confidence of any section of the population; that it is productive of universal discontent and unrest, and is incapable of satisfactorily promoting the material and intellectual progress of the people; that the reform of Irish government is a matter vital to the interests of Ireland, and calculated greatly to promote the well-being of the people of Great Britain; and, in the opinion of this House, the solution of this problem can only be attained by giving to the Irish people the legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs."

Mr. F. E. Smith intends to move an amendment to the effect that:—

"This House, recognising that the Government appealed to the country for support at the last election upon the explicit assurance that Home Rule would not be an issue in the present Parliament, is of opinion that the adoption of a Home Rule resolution would be a breach of faith with those to whose votes many supporters of the Government owe their seats."

Mr. Pirie has given notice of a further amendment in favour of "a large system of devolution, which would give to the nationalities of the United Kingdom legislative and executive control of their respective local affairs," to which Mr. Freeman-Thomas proposes to add the words, "while safeguarding imperial interests."

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., was present on March 15 at an Irish demonstration held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Mr. D. Boyle presided over a large and enthusiastic audience, which filled every part of the building. A resolution expressing confidence in the Irish Parliamentary Party having been unanimously adopted, Mr. Redmond, M. P. who was received with cheers, said that the general election had resulted in the unparalleled defeat of their traditional political enemies, and the unparalleled victory of the party who had been pledged for over twenty years to concede to Ireland the right of self-government. What the Irish believed to be a Home Rule Parliament and Government had just been returned to power. Last year their hope was rudely destroyed. (Cries of "Shame!") Last year, instead of proposing Home Rule for Ireland, this Home Rule House of Commons proposed a policy of step by step, of a half-way house. The manner in which Ireland met the disappointment of her hopes showed how far the political education of their country had gone, and showed how completely the Irish nation of to-day had learned the lesson of its own history. Some perfectly honest and honourable Nationalists had lost heart. But Ireland as a whole, in the face of this disaster, was as firm as a rock—(cheers) —and the immediate result of the great disappointment had been to consolidate the movement. To-day for the first time since the day of Parnel's leadership, every Irish Nationalist representative returned to Parliament by the Irish people was a pledged member of the same party. Henceforth Ireland would not speak with a divided voice. So far as the constitutional movement was concerned he believed that they were in a stronger and better position now with their ranks united than they were two years ago, when their hopes were high and their party was divided into different sections. (Cheers.) The first duty of the moment was to place Home Rule, full Home Rule in the Gladstonian meaning of the term, once more in the front rank of the programme of the political party in power. The fact must be faced that on the question of the introduction of the Gladstonian Home Rule Bill during this Parliament the hands of the Government were tied. The first duty of the movement was to take care that this did not happen again, and to take such action in and out of Parliament as would force the question of full Home Rule once more to the front in every constituency in Great Britain. He believed that that would be a God-send to the Liberal Party itself. (Cheers) Their ranks would be more likely to be absolutely united in Home Rule than in licensing or education. (Loud cheers.) His motion in favour of full Home Rule for Ireland would come on for discussion in the course of the next couple of weeks, and he felt convinced that it would receive the support of an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, and he hoped the whole of the support of the Government. (Cheers.) When that resolution was adopted the meaning of it would be that the hands of the Liberal Party on the question of Ireland would be once more free and that at the next election Home Rule for Ireland would be one of the great issues on which the electors would have to speak. (Cheers).

An Irish wedding story which might have been told by Lever is reported from County Leitrim by the "Press Association." A young man of Ballingleragh who had been paying attentions to a girl, transferred his affections to another girl. The parish priest refused them permission to marry and the bishop of the diocese upheld the priest. The couple got married at a registry office but on the night they returned men with blackened faces entered the house and made the bride's father take her home. The bridegroom tried to go with them but was prevented. This was several days ago, and it is stated that the unhappy couple have not been permitted to see each other since, their movements being watched day and night. It was in Leitrim that masked men recently broke up a wedding party and kept the guests in a state of seige all night by firing at the windows.

RECORD AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

Mile and a Half in a Circle.

The longest fight ever accomplished by an aeroplane was made on the 20th March by Mr. H. Farman, at Issy-les-Moulineaux.

Throughout the day Mr. Henry Farman had been busy fitting his motor on the aeroplane, and it was not until after five o'clock that he decided to take his machine out. Starting from a point close to the shed, Mr. Farman made a magnificent flight, covering the manœuvres ground twice. The apparatus, however, touched the ground a few times in starting, but the intrepid aviator succeeded in flying a distance of close upon a kilometre (about 1,080 yards) clear of the earth.

At the second attempt he was more successful, and made a wonderful fight of two kilometres and a half (or more than a mile and a half) in two minutes fifteen seconds—that is, at the rate of about sixty kilometres an hour.

Mr. Farman decided to make a third flight, and this time, starting from the same place, he struck another circular course, covering exactly two kilometres (2,170 yards) in two minutes five seconds.

There were comparatively few spectators on the ground at the time when Mr. Farman accomplished his flights, but this aided him greatly in his experiments.

Two kilometres and a half is the longest distance that has yet been covered by an aeroplane, but Mr. Farman hopes to break this record to-day if the weather remains favourable.

Two other aeroplanes were also being tried in the vicinity of Paris yesterday. The first to appear was that of M. Santos-Dumont, who made his first attempt with his little dirigible (which is half aeroplane and half balloon), at Bagatelle, as early as six o'clock in the morning. The trial lasted but a short time, however, for almost immediatetly after the motor had been set in motion one of the propellers came off, and M. Santos-Dumont had to abandon further essays at flight for the day.

At ten o'clock M. Leon Delagrange took his aeroplane out on the Issy manœuvres ground, and made a series of about half a dozen flights, the longest distance covered being estimated at about 800 yards.

MM. Gastamlude and Megin, who are working on the single-plane principle, will resume experiments with their aeroplane at Bagatelle this morning.

It is estimated that the total cost of providing flagstaffs at all the London County Council's school buildings would be £3,255, and at the non-provided schools £2,635 This is exclusive of flagstaffs and Union Jacks which have been provided by public and private subscriptions at twenty-nine schools in the Metropolis.

DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Friday, March 20.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, who attended a dinner at the residence of Mr. Elkins last evening, left Washington secretly early this morning, and will, it is believed, embark in the Lusitania to-morrow for Europe. The departure of his Royal Highness followed an animated correspondence by cablegram between the Italian Ambassador and King Victor Emmanuel, and it is surmised that the Duke has left in order to plead personally with his Royal relative to remove all barriers in the way of his marriage with Miss Elkins.

The romance of the ducal wooer and the beautiful daughter of the Virginian multi-millionaire, who started life as a plain farmer, is exciting the liveliest interest over the entire country.

But Senator Elkins burst into amused laughter when informed of the statement cabled to the newspapers from Rome that the King of Italy was contemplating raising him to ducal rank, so that his daughter might be able to marry the King's cousin on terms of equality. He himself shares in the general prejudice against the matrimonial alliance of American heiresses with European nobles, and it is understood he insists as a condition of the marriage of his daughter to the Duke that she shall be recognised as one of the Royal family of Italy.

Miss Elkins, however, possesses an imperious will of her own, and would, her friends all say, ignore her father's restrictions if she saw fit. But she is a highly sensitive girl and unwilling to consent to anything that might savour of a morganatic marriage.

"Miss Elkins," observed one of her closest confidantes, "is quite capable of refusing even a Royal offer for her hand." She has, indeed, it is said, already several times declined the hand of the Duke, but he, nothing daunted, followed her from continent to continent, and at last gained her affections, but neither she nor her father, it is understood, is willing to secure the complaisance of the Italian Royal family through the medium of the bride's dowry.

When, therefore, the Duke at yesterday's Conference at the Italian Embassy suggested, as it was stated he did, a dowry of dols. 2,000,000 (£400,000) as a means of overcoming the opposition of the King, he met with a firm but polite refusal on the part of Senator Elkins, who voicing his own as well as his daughter's sentiments, expressed himself as being strongly averse to any arrangements that would justify the remote suspicion that the Duke was in any way actuated by monetary considerations in his lovemaking.

So the Duke has departed leaving the negotiations in a state of suspended animation. He hopes, it is said, to induce the King to sanction arrangements by which the children of the union shall have full recognition as members of the Italian Royal family.

New York, March 20.—A telegram from Washington states that the Duke of the Abruzzi, who left Washington to-day in order to return to Italy, has been refused by Miss Elkins.

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Bequest for a Dog.

CURIOUS PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF A PET.

London, March 20.

LADY TIERNEY, of 20, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square S. W., widow of Sir Matthew Edward Tierney, who died on February 16, aged ninety-one years, left the following provision in her will for the care of her pet dog:—

"As I am anxious that my loving and dearly loved fox-terrier Maisie should have every comfort and attention, I bequeath an annuity of £12 to her, to be paid for her to Sarah Fone (Lady Tierney's maid), so that in the case of my darling Maisie's illness Fone can take her to London to see Mr. Cousens, the only doctor that must attend my sweet pet. I also desire that she is only washed with his shampoo."

Lady Tierney, who left estate of the gross value of £301,908, bequeathed £3,000 each upon trust for her nieces Dorothy and Betty Farrer and her nephew Clarence Farrer; £1,000 to her niece, M

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN GOVERNORS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, March 17, Lord Lamington asked whether his Majesty's Government would consider the advisability of amending the statute by which the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Commander-in-Chief in India are unable to obtain leave to return home without resignation of their appointments. By way of illustration of the inconvenience of the present system, he mentioned that when Governor of Bombay ill health necessitated his return home; he asked for ten or even eight weeks' leave of absence but the Secretary of State refused, on the ground that to do so would be contrary to the spirit of the Act. The result was that he had to resign his appointment. He left towards the end of July, and his successor did not arrive in India till nearly the middle of November, and consequently Bombay was left without a Governor for fourteen or fifteen weeks. The desirability of amending the present system had already been admitted both by statesmen and by that House. In 1902, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, a despatch was drawn up by the Government of India dealing with this subject and he hoped that that despatch and the reply made by the Secretary of State would be laid on the table of the House. The regulations as it stood at present was antiquated, and operated injuriously to the public interest. It was desirable to give the Secretary of State some discretion in the matter, and if there was any danger that it would lead to laxity, he had no objection to seeing such safeguards provided as would prevent abuse.

Viscount Cross said that at the time of the Jubilee it was desired on public grounds that the Duke of Connaught then at Bombay, should come to England. It was suggested to him that he should allow the Duke of Connaught to resign and reappoint him later; but he declined to take course which would in effect have been a gross breach of the Act of Parliament. In 1891 he brought forward a Bill to allow the Viceroy and other great officers of India to come home on public grounds but as a safeguard against abuse no action was to be taken except by the consent of the Secretary of State for India in Council. The assent of the Viceroy and his Council was also required. The Bill was crossed out but was reintroduced in 1892. Objection was taken to the Viceroy's being allowed to leave India for reasons which seemed to him substantial and the Viceroy's name was struck out from the schedule. So amended the Bill passed their Lordships' House, and it would no doubt have become law but for the dissolution of Parliament. He was still of opinion that it was desirable that these great officers should be allowed to come home under proper safeguards and for public purposes only.

Lord Curzon said that when he was Viceroy the Government of India were unanimously in favour of the alterations in the law and of the concession mentioned by his noble friend being made to the officers alluded to. He would not have the slightest objection to the despatch on the subject being laid on the table. He was in complete agreement with the entire proposition of the noble lord, and he had never been able to discover any valid reason why alone in the official hierarchy of the empire the four officers should be debarred in any circumstances whatever from coming home on leave, however short. They were serving their country in a climate which was exceedingly trying, their work was very laborious and the strain upon them might be described as overwhelming yet in no circumstances either in the public interest or on account of ill-health were they permitted to return even for a day to this country. Being familiar with the circumstances of his noble friend's position it seemed to him exceedingly hard that his tenure of office in Bombay fraught as it was with great advantage to the people should have been cut short. But there were other cases. He might mention the case of a high official the late Sir William Lockhart who had died at his post in India. He had no doubt that his life might have been lengthened and conceivably even spared had he been able to return to this country. The essential absurdity of the position in which we were placed by the obsolete provisions of this Act was that there was nothing to prevent the Commander-in-Chief in India going to South Africa, or the Viceroy from going, for his health or otherwise, to Ceylon or Mauritius or Cairo. But the moment any one of these officers left India with a view to returning to Europe, then disability fell upon him like an axe. Allusion had been made to the case of the Duke of Connaught in 1887 when a special Bill had to be passed to enable his Royal Highness to come home and attend the late Queen's Jubilee; but there was another case which had not been mentioned, and that was the case of Lord Napier of Magdala, who when holding the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army was place in command of the Abyssinian expedition. He was brought to England on the absurd plea that he was discharging his duty as Commander-in-Chief in India. The noble lord behind him had made clear the advantage of such a change. There was first the interest of the man himself, whose health might be one of his private affairs. Then there was the interest of the State. The late Lord Salisbury had said that there might no doubt be circumstances in which the Government at home might desire to consult in England the Commander-in-Chief, or the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or the Viceroy himself on matters of policy. He thought it would have been exceedingly advantageous to himself on occasion if he could have come home for a few weeks to consult with his Majesty's Government at home. The argument of Lord Northbrook when the Viceroy was cut of the Bill in 1892 was that the Viceroy was set on such a pinnacle that it was almost impossible to contemplate his being taken away. During his own absence in 1904 the pinnacle was occupied with great advantage by his noble friend Lord Ampthill. From his own experience he could say that the argument that the prestige of the Viceroy would be impaired or that the continuity or efficiency of the Government would be in any degree affected was quite illusory. He quite agreed that if permission was given it ought to be fenced round with restrictions. In the despatch from the Government of India in his day a maximum of three months was proposed and that leave should only be given on the advice of the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State, and only on the ground of the public interest, ill-health, or imperative of private affairs. So restricted he believed the suggested change would be exceedingly advantageous both to the public and the individual, and would do no harm in India. If his noble friend at any time put his proposal in the form of a Bill, he would do his best to advocate it.

Earl Beauchamp said Government were quite unable to agree to the suggestion of the noble lord. They could not introduce or even approve of legislation in this direction. Might he make a practical suggestion to the noble lord opposite? Let them imagine a controversy between the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, and that the Commander-in-Chief was sent for to consult with the Council of the Secretary of State at home. Would the noble lord wish to see the Viceroy hurrying after him by the next mail boat? Did he think it would be very dignified or wise for these officers, either singly or together, to come back to England to consult with the Secretary of State on a matter on which they might possibly be decided?

Lord Curzon: Although the noble earl's suggestion is an ingenious one, and not without personal application, the case is one which could not possibly occur. One of the conditions we laid down in India was that neither the Viceroy nor the Commander-in-Chief should come home without the consent of the Secretary of State and of the Governor-General in Council, and in such circumstances I can hardly imagine that the consent would be given. (Laughter)

Earl Beauchamp said the case he put would not be impossible, though, perhaps, it might not be likely to occur. It was right to point out that no serious inconvenience had resulted in the past from five years' continuous service. It was scarcely right to compare India with other parts of the empire for India enabled an exceptional position, and liable to sudden emergencies in the country being without representative government the officers referred to had responsibilities attaching to them such as were without parallel in other parts of the empire. The responsibilities were more concentrated in the individual in India than elsewhere. If it was desirable on medical grounds that one of these officials should leave India, then it was desirable he should resign his position. There should be no temptation to any of these officials to separate their interests from India during their tenure of office. It would impair the authority of the Viceroy if he were to come home and share his responsibility with the Secretary of State. He repeated, the Secretary of State could not assent to legislation on the lines suggested.

The Earl of Cromer said he had heard the reply of the Government with disappointment. He did not base his support of the suggestion on any but public grounds, and these were exceptionally strong. The difficulties of government in India were notoriously increasing year by year, and more and more it became necessary to make the high positions there attractive for the best brains in the country. The Government of this country had been extremely fortunate in the past with these appointments, but there was no doubt that the length of service without leave did act to a certain extent as a deterrent, and narrowed the field of selection otherwise open to the Government of the day. Those who were usually appointed were of a time of life when family affairs made absence from this country for five years difficult, and, moreover, the posts, though highly honourable, were far from being lucrative, and indeed, involved considerable sacrifices on the part of those who accepted them. It seemed to him that an occasional absence from India would be an advantage, in that it would unable a man to keep touch with English public life, and not merely by consultation with the Secretary of State. It was the more desirable that he should be able to keep touch with the current public opinion, since it was becoming the custom of peripatetic politicians to visit India. He could say that during his service in Egypt he had found it of immense advantage to come home occasionally and not only see members of the Government, but to get out of local grooves and understand the views in this country. He would not be inclined to exclude the Viceroy from the suggestion. If carried out, the suggestion would tend towards continuity of policy in India. He would like to see Viceroys encouraged to stay more than five years in India, which was but a short period to carry through important proposals steadily and without hurry. He would like to see each of the officials referred to encouraged to accept a second term of office.

Lord Ampthill, with extreme reluctance, disagreed with his noble friend in the proposal. He did not think that any case had been made out for relaxation of the statute on public grounds. He could not conceive any ordinary circumstance in which personal consultation would have any advantage over the present rapid means of communication by post and telegraph. If the Viceroy or Governor came home he could only give his personal opinion, and in conference with Ministers at home would be divorced from the opinions of his Council, a dangerous constitutional innovation. Still more dangerous would it be for the Commander-in-Chief to come home and give his opinion on important military questions which could not be separated from political questions, independent of the Viceroy and Council. It would be an abrogation of constitutional principles. He could imagine circumstances in which it might be desirable for a member of the Government to go out to India, but he could not conceive circumstances in which, on public grounds it would be useful for a Viceroy to come home. On personal grounds he could not conceive any domestic calamity or business necessity which, if it prevented a Viceroy or Governor from giving his whole time and attention to his arduous duties did not call on him to resign. There was an analogy between the position of Viceroy or Governor and that of a commander in the field, and it was no more possible for them to lose touch with the affairs they were directing than for a commander to leave his post in face of the enemy, or for a Prime Minister to go out of reach of the King's messengers. The comparison between the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief and other public servants in India could not be sustained. Men who were appointed on political grounds and for a definite term were in a very different position from permanent civil servants. But what influenced his judgment most was the baneffect which the temporary absence of a Viceroy would have on public opinion in India. It would lower his prestige. Civil servants could not leave their posts, unless they had earned their furlough by a definite term of service, even in circumstances of great domestic tribulation. The Viceroy could not require this persistence in duty from others if he, with much less excuse, were able to go home when it suited him. He was glad that the Government did not intend to depart from the established policy of the India Office.

Lord Wenlock thought that a Viceroy or Governor who was appointed to India for five years should spend the whole of his time on the spot, so long as he had health and strength for the discharge of his duties. He entirely sympathised with the attitude of the Government.

Viscount Middleton thought there would be distinct public advantage in occasional personal communication between high officials in India and the Secretary of State.

The Earl of Elgin pointed out the Viceroy and the Commander-in Chief must stand alone. Of course, he could imagine circumstances which would create in the mind of any officer holding any of the positions in question an overwhelming desire to return to Europe. Such a desire might proceed from considerations of health, from private reasons, or from public reasons; but he could not himself believe with the noble Earl (the Earl of Cromer) that considerations of that kind would deter many men who were willing to undertake the duties of these offices, and personally he did not concur in the demand for the relaxation of the rule which the noble Lord advocated.

The argument which were based on the privileges enjoyed by other Civil servants in India ignored the true cause of the differentiation. The Viceroy had to serve for a period of five years, and he knew perfectly well when accepting that office what he was undertaking. He thought that under the circumstances the application of the argument that because these privileges were given to Indian civil servants they ought to be extended to the Viceroy was not sound. He did not favour the proposal that in the event of the Viceroy being granted leave to return England his place should be taken for the time being by the senior ordinary member of the Viceroy's Council. The members of the Viceroy's Council were not chosen for su cession like that, and he ventured to think that it might perhaps not increase the confidence in the Government either here or in India if the succession to the Viceroyalty at the time of the Viceroy's leave was left entirely to the mere chance of who was the senior among the officers who were appointed to the Viceroy Council. The coming of the Viceroy to London would alter the whole position. The personal element in the case would overshadow everything, and he believed himself that it would be false to the principle and detrimental to the constitutional relations between the Viceroy and the Government of India. He did not think he need say more to justify his adherence to the statement made by Earl Beauchamp, It appeared to him that there was a very strong preponderance of opinion in support of continuing matters as they now stood.

THE RUSSIAN SURTAX ON INDIAN TEA.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 16, Mr. Reeswas asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether Russia proposes to remove the surtax on Indian and Ceylon teas entering the Empire by way of the Black Sea or other European ports.

Mr. Runciman said that representations had been made to Russia to remove the surtax on Indian and Ceylon teas entering the Empire by way of the Black Sea or other European ports, but no reply had been received.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

On Tuesday, March 17, Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, having regard to the unsettled condition of Eastern Bengal, manifested by disturbance in Tipperah, Mymensingh, Pubna, Backergunge, and other places, which are all attributable to and connected with the opposition of the people to the separation of their Province from Bengal, to the increase in police and gaol expenditure occasioned thereby, and to the necessity of falling back on the old and forgotten tradition of appointing military officers as civil superintendents of police, to the growing and dangerous alienation between local officials and the people, due directly to the same cause, and to ill-feeling between Mahomedans and Hindoos, of which there was no trace in former times, also due to the same cause, he will take into his consideration the advisability of appointing a commission, representative of all parties interested, to inquire into and submit a scheme for modifying the partition of Bengal, with special reference to the appointment of a Governor and Council for Bengal, in accordance with the intention of the statute of 1833 (16 and 17 Vic. c. 95) and the delegation to certain local authorities of powers corresponding to those which, under the Indian Act V of 1868 obtain in Sind as was suggested by his predecessor in office.

Mr. Morley: I have nothing to add to what I have already said on this subject; but I must not be understood to admit the existence of a connection as of cause and effect between the various sets of facts alleged by my hon. friend. As for appointing a Commission, I am of opinion that the question is one that can only be settled by his Majesty's Government on their own responsibility.

Sir H. Cotton: Do I understand that the right hon. gentleman holds out no hope of reconsidering this question?

Mr. Morley: I think I had better adhere to the language I have always used on this subject.

Sir H. Cotton: May I ask the right hon. gentleman if he recalls the assurance of the Prime Minister that, if new facts were brought to light, the Government would be in a position to reconsider the matter, and whether the facts stated in my question are not new within the meaning of that assurance?

Mr. Morley was understood to say that, if new facts were brought to his notice, he should have to consider them, but that the facts cited by the hon. member did not seem to him to come under that description.

Sir H Cotton gave notice that on an early date he would call attention to the grievous evils which had resulted in India from the partition of Bengal, and move a resolution.

DISTRESS IN ORISSA.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that several deaths have occurred in the village of Madhapore, Orissa, from starvation; and whether he will urge upon the Government of India the necessity of making further and sufficient provision to relieve the famine-stricken people.

Mr. Morley said: The distress caused by heavy floods in part of Orissa, where the Madhapore estate is situated, has been the subject of careful inquiry. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, after visiting the locality satisfied himself that the accounts which have appeared in the newspapers were exaggerated, and that the relief measure taken by the local authorities were adequate. I do not propose to interfere.

THE CHAMAN-KUSKH RAILWAY.

Mr. Dundas White asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the distance between the terminus of the Indian railway at Chaman and that of the Russian railway at Kuskh; what is the length of the nearest practicable route for linking them together; and whether any proposals have been made for so doing.

Mr. Morley: The distance between Chaman and Kuskh in a straight line is about 400 miles. I am unable to say what is the length of the shortest practicable route, and, as regards the railway project, I stated the other day that I had no knowledge of the subject beyond a reference to it I had seen in a newspaper.

THE RIOT AT TINNEVELLY.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information regarding a riot at Tinnevelly.

Mr. Morley: I am informed that a riot occurred at Tinnevelly on Saturday last, in which the municipal, post and police offices were looted and burnt. Being unable to clear the streets, the magistrate and superintendent of police ordered the police to fire, and the rioting then ceased. Four casualties were reported.

THE THAKURS OF BIKANIR.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he was aware that in 1870 the Thakurs of the State of Bikanir petitioned the Government of India regarding the forcible resumption by the Bikanir Raj of lands held by the Thakurs, and the levying of assessments of excess of these fixed and that thereupon the Government of India intervened and settle the dispute; that in 1872 Sir Edward Bradford, then political agent at Jeypore, was deputed to inquire into the complaints preferred in that year of non-compliance with the orders and direction given by the Government of India in 1870, and that in 1883, further disputes having arisen between the Bikanir Raj and Thakurs, a special committee was appointed by the political agent in Bikanir and the agent of the Governor-General in Rajputana to adjudicate upon all such disputes relating to lands confiscated by the Bikanir Raj; whether, having regard to these specific instances of interference by the Government of India in a matter of internal policy with the action of the Maharaja of Bikanir, he would order an inquiry to be made into the case of Thakur Bhairon Singh and two others, nobles of that State, who had been kept strictly imprisoned within the fort at Bikanir since January 2, 1905, and whose estates had been confiscated as the result of various irregular proceedings, and on the alleged charge of seditious conduct in approaching the Government of India in reference of grievances connected with the curtailment of their established rights and privileges as nobles of the State; and whether, in view of the fact that two of these persons were still arbitrarily detained at Bikanir and prevented from taking any action on their own behalf and that the estates of the third, who had died in confinement, were being withheld from his son and successor, he would ascertain what were the exact orders passed by the Maharajah of Bikanir in each case, what grounds existed for declining to communicate them to the persons affected thereby, and what was the evidence on which they were based.

Mr. Morley: I am aware of the history during the period referred to in the first part of the question. The disturbed state of the country between 1865 and 1883 reached a degree at times which necessitated the interference of the paramount Power in the internal affairs of the State to place the relations of the Maharaja and Thakurs on a stable basis. No conditions of misrule exist at present requiring a departure from the principle of non-interference. The Government of India have reported, as my hon. friend is aware, that a petition to them of the Thakurs had formed the subject of careful inquiry; that the case was not one in itself to justify a departure from the established policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of a Native State. I would point out that, as my hon. friend is already aware, one of the two persons described by him as "still arbitrarily detained" was released in August 1906, and his landed property restored to him. In this circumstances, I see no reason for instituting inquiries.

OPIUM REVENUE.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he was aware that the revenue from opium consumed in British India increased by £235,217, or 35 per cent., during the ten years ended 1905-1906, and that there had been a further increase since that year of £120,048; whether he could state what proportion of these increases was attributable to higher duties and success in combating contraband trade; what was the amount of licit opium issued for sale and consumption in India in 1895-96 and 1905-1906 respectively; and what was the estimated amount for the current year.

Mr. Morley: As regards the effect of higher duties, I find that, though there was an increase of 35 per cent. in revenue as mentioned by my hon. friend, the amount actually issued for sale and consumption increased by less than 12 per cent. In 1895-96 the quantity was 7,458 chests, and in 1905-1906 8,328 chests. These figures include Malwa opium as well as Bengal opium. I am unable to estimate the consumption of the present year. The proportion of the increased revenue due to suppression of the contraband trade cannot be statistically stated, but it is a material point that in Burma, which contributed four-fifths of the true increase of revenue during the period, and where alone licit consumption has largely increased, the existence of widespread smuggling was most notorious.

PRESBYTERIANS AT JULLUNDUR.

On Wednesday, March 18, Mr Bright asked the Secretary of State for India: What circumstances connected with the use of the Government church at Jullundur for services according to the rites of the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland preceded the orders to the Gordon Highlanders to go to Calcutta, and for what reasons did the license given by the Bishop of Lahore forbid the celebration of the Holy Communion; and whether any objections were made by the chaplains of the Church of Scotland or the officers of the regiment.

Mr. Morley: I have no information as to the circumstances preceding the transfer, nor do I know whether any objections were made by the chaplains of the Church of Scotland. The Bishop's license was framed in accordance with what I understand to have been the general practice of the Indian Bishops in recent years.

Sir J. Jardine asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was now able to state whether the license given by the Bishop of Lahore to the Gordon Highlanders to use the Government church in the Jullundur cantonment excluded them from celebrating holy matrimony or the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper by Presbyterian ministers in that building; whether the Gordon Highlanders engaged a theatre in the station for holding Divine services according to the rites of the Churches of Scotland; and whether there had been any instance on record during the administration of India by the Honourable East India Company or under the direct government by the Crown of Presbyterian soldiers being officially precluded from celebrating the Lord's Supper in an Indian Government church.

Mr. Morley: As to the first two questions, I have no definite information. I understand that for some years past the Bishops have refused to allow Holy Communion to be celebrated according to Presbyterian rites in consecrated churches, and I can only regret that they should feel bound in conscience to take this view of their duty.

Mr Gulland asked whether the Bishops were within their legal rights in refusing the use of the church by Presbyterian soldiers.

Mr Morley: I am told it is so.

Mr Dundas White asked whether the right hon gentleman would lay upon the table papers giving the authority by which the Bishops monopolised these Government churches.

Mr Morley: There is a perfectly good historical answer to my hon. friend's question; but it would take up too much of the time of the House to give it.

Mr Smeaton asked whether these churches were not supported by the taxation of the Indian people, and whether the movement of troops should be dictated by the Bishop of Lahore.

Mr Morley: I am told that all that has been done is within the law.

Mr. Ladlaw asked the Secretary for India whether any part of the ecclesiastical law of England had been extended directly or "sub modo" to such distant places in Upper India as the Jullundur cantonment, so as to vest the Government churches in the Bishops of the Church of England, whether the Governor-General in Council or the Commander-in-Chief in India had any power to require that such churches be open at regulated hours to the officers and men of Scottish regiments and their families stationed at such places for the purpose of Divine service, including the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and holy matrimony; and whether, now that under the present rules the Gordon Highlanders and their families had been marched right across India to Calcutta so as to be able to attend a Presbyterian church he could see his way to divest the Indian Bishops of the power of vetoing the use of the Government churches by Presbyterian soldiers, and vest that power in the higher military or civil authorities of the provinces or in the Government of India.

Mr. Morley: The question of law as regards Indian church buildings has been submitted more than once to high legal authorities, who have unanimously held that, so far as consecrated buildings are concerned, Government would not be justified in causing any services other than those of the Church of England to be performed without the consent of the Bishop or in interfering with the Bishop's control over the building. Garrison churches are not now consecrated to the use of the Church of England, except when a separate provision is made for other denominations, and in view of the arrangement recently made not to post Scottish troops to stations having no Presbyterian or unconsecrated church, except in temporary emergencies, I see now no sufficient reason to introduce legislation to alter the "status" of consecrated churches.

Sir J. Jardine: I give notice that I will call attention to this matter on the earliest opportunity, and move a resolution.

Mr. A. C. Morton: Has the Episcopal Church of England got any rights in India that the Presbyterian Church or other religious bodies have not got?

Mr. Morley: I would not describe the state of facts quite in that language, but there is no doubt that by an old statute the Church of England has certain privileges in consecrated churches.

Major Anstruther-Gray: Will the right hon. gentleman make provision to extend these privileges to the Scottish Church?

Mr. Morley: No. If I were to interfere at all in the matter it would be to withdraw privileges altogether.

Mr. Herbert: Arising out of the refusal of the right hon. gentleman to promote legislation, may I ask whether the Government of India regard the defence of India as of less importance than the prejudices of the Bishops?

No answer was given.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the approaching retirement from the Madras High Court of Mr. Justice Boddam, a barrister judge of that court, he will consider the advisability of appointing an Indian barrister in his place and thereby restoring to that court a second Indian judge, and placing it in that respect on the same footing as the High Court at Bombay and Allahabad.

Mr. Morley: In making recommendations for filling the vacancy to which my hon. friend refers I shall consider all the circumstances of the case, including that which he mentions.

THE FRONTIER BOUNDARY OF INDIA AND THE ZAKKA KHEL.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the boundary of the map of Afganistan, which has been placed in the Library, is to be accepted as indicating that the external frontier of his Majesty's possessions in India is conterminous with that boundary; if so from what date has the boundary of that external frontier been so laid down; and, seeing that the territory of the Zakka Khels lies within that frontier and is a portion of his Majesty's possessions in India within the meaning of Section 55 of the Act of 1858 for the better government of India, whether this fact implies that the Zakka Khel territory, as well as all the other frontier territory up to the Afghan boundary, is already within the possession or occupation of the Indian Government.

Mr. Morley: The boundary with Afghanistan shown on the map forms the external frontier of his Majesty's possessions in India. The boundary was laid down in the agreement with the Ameer of Nov 17, 1893, well known as the Durand Agreement. The map shows how far the boundary has been defined by demarcation. All territories up to the boundary form part of his Majesty's British possessions, but neither Zakka Khel territory, nor that of other tribes on the North-West Frontier, is under direct British administration.

NATAL AND INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the report of Mr. Harry Smith, Principal Immigration Restriction Officer of Natal, for the year 1907, proposing among other things that the Immigration Department should have power to nominate the European language which is to be used to test the fitness of Indians wishing to enter the Colony as free men; and whether the effect of giving such power to the Immigration Department would be to enable that Department to exclude from a British colony Indians who are perfectly conversant with the English language but who failed to pass a test in German, Russian, or Yiddish.

Mr. Morley: The report has not been seen either by myself or by my noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It has not been received at either office.

THE PREMIER.

The Queen, the Empress Marie, and Princess Victoria called at 10 Downing Street on March 17 on their way from visiting the Union Jack Club, to ask for the latest news of the Prime Minister's condition. When the King called before going to Biarritz notice had been given of his intention, but the visit of their Majesties was a complete surprise and nobody save Mr. Garland, the hallkeeper, was there when they called. Not even the secretaries knew of the visit until the Queen, the Empress, and the Princess had left again for the Palace. Their Majesties and the Princess did not leave their carriage, but the only bulletin of the day was shown by the hallkeeper to a member of the suite, and their Majesties were informed that Sir Henry Cambbell-Bannerman was then a little more comfortable, but that no marked change had been recorded. It was the Queen's special wish that Sir Henry should be informed of the personal call. Mr. Vaughan Nash, one of his private secretaries, accordingly informed Sir Henry, who was extremely gratified by the kindly solicitude of the Queen and the Empress.

Sir Thomas Barlow was again called in on the 17th and saw the patient, in consultation with Dr. Burnet. Sir Thomas left at eleven o'clock, and the following bulletin was issued:—

"The Prime Minister's strength was not well maintained yesterday, but he has had a good night and has taken nourishment.

THOMAS BARLOW, M.D.
R. W. BURNET, M.D."

In the course of the day there were more callers than usual, an unfavourable bulletin on the 16th and the report of Sir Thomas Barlow and Dr. Burnet having naturally increased public anxiety. Col. Sir Henry Knollys made special inquiry on behalf of the King and Queen of Norway.

The bulletin of the 18th stated that the Prime Minister had on the 17th a more comfortable day. The chief symptoms are no worse, and his strength is slightly improved.

The Prince of Wales called on the 18th at 10 Downing Street, and made personal inquiries as to the Premier's condition.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

Address by Lord Avebury.

Lord Avebury, presiding at the fourth dinner for the season of the London Chamber of Commerce held at the Trocadero Restaurant, delivered an address on "Gold Reserve."

After the toast of "The King, the great gold reserve of the nation," the Chairman opened the discussion, observing that the subject fell under two heads—gold reserves as against bank notes, and gold held in banking reserves. As regarded bank notes the reserve of gold was ample. The amount of gold coin in circulation, including that held by banks, was estimated in round figures by the Master of the Mint at 116,000,000*l*. This was exclusive of bullion and of the silver coinage. They might therefore safely estimate the amount of the precious metals in round figures at 150,000,000*l*. As to the gold reserves of banks, with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer threatened legislation, any system of law would be open to great difficulties. It would be unjust to compel one set of institutions taking deposits to hold a legal gold reserve, unless the rule were applied all round, and yet to include them all would be very difficult, if not impossible. If anything were done, what should the percentage be? Ten per cent. would imply a great lock up of gold, involving a high rate of interest. The American banks were under legal obligation to keep twenty-five per cent. of reserve, and yet this did not prevent a panic.

LORD CROMER AND AMERICA.

Washington, March 20.

LORD CROMER has written to Mr. Roosevelt that owing to ill-health he has reluctantly abandoned the project of visiting America. When it was reported that the author of "Modern Egypt" was contemplating visiting this country the President immediately sent a cordial invitation to him to stay as his guest at the White House. Lord Cromer has never met the President, nor has he crossed the Atlantic, although he has hosts of American friends whom he entertained in Egypt.

The President who has the greatest admiration for Britain's ex-Pro-Consul in Egypt, desired not only to make his personal acquaintance, but to profit by his views on a thousand and one knotty problems constantly arising in connection with the administration of the Philippines.

The invitation to the White House is a standing one, and Mr Roosevelt hopes that notwithstanding the present abandonment of the journey Lord Cromer will find himself able to visit America at a later date.

THE Scotch Railways have notified that owing to the heavy decrease in traffic the staff must be reduced. The Caledonian Railway have issued circulars to their men giving them the option of saying whether they should be paid off by ballot or individually, as necessity arose. The men have unanimously agreed to return the ballot papers unsigned.

THE report of a marriage project between King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the German Emperor, has been spread, says Reuter's Lisbon correspondent, by some newspapers, who based their statement on the forthcoming visit of the Emperor William to Portugal. In official quarters the report is declared to be, at any rate, wholly premature.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

A special Army Order announces the formation of an Officers Training Corps. The object of this corps is to provide students at schools and Universities with a standardised measure of elementary military training, with a view to their eventually becoming Special Reserve officers. The Army Order states the intention of the Army Council as follows:—

Young men who, on being granted commissions as Special Reserve or Territorial officers, can produce certificates of proficiency obtained in the Officers Training Corps, will be exempted from a portion of the probationary training, or from certain examinations, required from other officers. By means of the facilities thus offered to men who wish to serve their country with the least possible interference with their civil career, it is hoped that the supply of officers may be increased, and that all arms and services may not only be complete in officers on mobilisation, but also have a surplus in the junior commissioned ranks in order to make good the losses which will occur in war.

The formation of the Officers Training Corps will not take place until the regulations for the guidance and control of that corps are issued, inasmuch as the recognition of these regulations by the University or school authorities will be a necessary condition of the corps of that University or school being accepted for admission into the Officers Training Corps. It is, however, thought advisable to publish for general information the principles on which those regulations will be based.

Constitution.—The Officers Training Corps will be outside the territorial organisation of the Army at large. For purposes of organisation it will be directly under the War Office and independent of County Associations, while the training will be under the direction of the Chief of the General Staff.

The Corps will be organised in two divisions:—(i.) Senior Division, consisting of University units. (ii.) Junior Division, consisting of Public School units.

The existing self-contained University Volunteer corps, which are not to be converted into territorial units, and the University companies, which now form part of local Volunteer units, will be eligible to be transferred, in their present formations, to the Senior Division of the Officers Training Corps.

Similarly the existing Volunteer corps and companies and the cadet corps of Public Schools will be eligible to be tranferred to the Junior Division of the Officers Training Corps; they will join as units, retaining their arms and equipment, their present internal organisation being altered as little as possible.

On a corps becoming a unit of the Officers Training Corps, its present affiliation to a local Volunteer unit will cease, and it will come directly under the control of the War Office. The relations between an Officers Training Corps unit and a local Territorial unit will be a matter for adjustment by their respective Commanding Officers. It will be to the mutual advantage of each that their relations should be as close as is consistent with the fact that each unit draws its income through a different channel, an that no county Association can be called on to incur any expense in respect of the Officers Training Corps.

At Universities and Public Schools not hitherto in possession of any military organisation, units may be formed at any time for inclusion in the Officers Training Corps with the approval of the Army Council.

To be eligible to join the Officers Training Corps a University or School contingent must have an enrolled strength of not less than thirty cadets, and an establishment of officers qualified to impart the necessary instruction. A University desiring to furnish a unit for the Officers Training Corps must possess a committee of military education officially recognised by the University authorities, and certain officers of the unit must be "ex officio" members of this committee.

Any School or University corps may apply to the Army Council for permission to join the Officers Training Corps, but no corps will be admitted unless it reaches the standard laid down, and is in the opinion of the Army Council capable of efficiently carrying out the work prescribed. Similarly the Army Council may dispense with the membership of any University or School corps, should they consider that its retention as a unit of the Officers Training Corps is not desirable in view of the object with which that corps was founded.

Conditions of Service of Officers.—Officers of the Officers Training Corps will be gazetted to commissions as officers of the Territorial Force, and will enjoy the same privileges, precedence, and emoluments, and be subject to the same conditions as to first appointment, promotion, and retirement, as other officers of that force, with such modifications as the Army Council may think fit to introduce.

Officers will have, as individuals, the same liabilities for service as other Territorial officers, their services on embodiment being at the disposal of the Army Council.

Recommendations for first appointments to the Officers Training Corps will be made by the executive head of the University or the headmaster of the school in whose contingent the officer wishes to serve.

Promotion will be based on length of service, conditionally on the officer having qualified for higher rank.

Local rank may be granted to officers commanding units.

Commissioned officers now serving in University or school corps who go over to the Officers Training Corps with their units will have their commissions confirmed as officers of the Territorial Force in the rank and with the seniority to which they are entitled at the time of transfer.

Officers of Territorial units and officers of the Special Reserve may be seconded for service with the Officers Training Corps.

Conditions of Service of University and School Cadets.—Cadets of the Officers Training Corps will not have any legal liability for service.

University cadets will be enrolled to serve under a contract to be drawn up by each University to suit its own conditions. The proposed form of this contract will be submitted to the Army Council for approval before adoption. Membership of a unit need not be confined to matriculated members of a University, but will be open, under conditions to be drawn up by each University, subject to the approval of the Army Council, to gentlemen who, though not members of the University, are desirous of obtaining the certificates of proficiency.

The enrolment of school cadets, their conditions of service and dismissal, will be left in the hands of the school authorities, within the limits of the Officers Training Corps Regulations.

The certificates of proficiency will be divided into two categories, "A" and "B," and will bring certain privileges to the holders. Thus, a holder of both certificates, on joining the Special Reserve, will be entitled to reductions in his probationary training and a gratuity of 35*l*., payable at the same time as his outfit allowance. Should the holder of an "A" certificate present himself as a candidate for Woolwich or Sandhurst, he will receive 200 marks in the competitive examination for entrance to those institutions. Several special allowances and grants are to be given both to corps and to individuals. The Appendices attached to the Army order give the conditions of efficiency, and the syllabuses for examinations for certificates "A" and "B."

REPORTERS' STRIKE.

Germany Without News of Events in Reichstag.

BERLIN, MARCH 20.

Germany was yesterday without news of the doings of her Parliamentary representatives. At the end of an animated meeting the members of the Reichstag Press Gallery yesterday decided to remain on strike until adequate apology has been made to them for the insult to their profession on Thursday.

Two Catholic journalists alone attended the Reichstag yesterday, and the Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, was obliged in consequence to expend his eloquence upon the South-West African Estimates before a decimated house, the majority of the members having decided that there was little virtue in participating in proceedings which would not be reported.

All the great newspapers and news-agencies in Germany, irrespective of party, and including the Official Telegraph-Bureau and the semi-official "Cologne Gazatte," are supporting the strike. Dr. Stanley Shaw, President of the Foreign Correspondents' Association in Berlin has declared, on behalf of a number of English, American, French, and Austrian journalists, their solidaraty with their German colleagues.

One of the most important debates of the session, that on the Foreign Office Estimates, will be opened by Prince von Bulow on Monday, but will remain unreported unless the strike is broken.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty March 14.

The undermentioned acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—D A Oliver April 30, R C Kinmear July 15. In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in council of Jan. 19, 1886, Assist. Paymr F E H Drake has been placed on the Retired List March 6.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut. C P Cotton-Stapleton to be lieutenant March 13.

War Office, March 17.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K G, K T, K P, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, I S O, having resigned the office of Warden and Keeper of his Majesty's Cinque Ports, vacates the honorary colonelcy of the 1st Cinque Ports Volunteer Rifle Corps; Thomas, Baron Brassey, G C B, having succeeded his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Warden and Keeper of his Majesty's Cinque Ports, is appointed to the honorary colonelcy of the 1st Cinque Ports Volunteer Rifle Corps Feb 6.

Commands and Staff.

Col. L E Friend, from an assistant director of fortifications and works at Headquarters, to be a brigadier-general to command Coast Defences, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Col. temporary Brig-gen. A P Penton March 8; Major A E Haig, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a General Staff officer, 2nd grade, vice Capt. W M Ogg, Royal Art. March 9; Lieut. G C D Gordon, Scots Guards, to be an assistant superintendent of gymnasia, in succession to Cap. C K Hutchison, Goldstream Guards March 8 The date of appointment of Capt A F Gordon, D S O the Gordon, Highlanders, as a General Staff officer, 3rd grade, is Feb 18, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Feb 21, 1908.

Cavalry of the Line.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Lieut Col and Brevet Col the Hon C H C Willoughby, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half-pay; Major Lord D J C Compton to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col the Hon C H C Willoughby; Cap H M Durand to be major, vice Lord D J C Compton March 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The initials of Capt now Major H H Tudor are as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of March 13 1908 The undermentioned captains to be majors:—B R Kirwan vice G A FitzGerald, D S O retired; H A Boyce, vice B R Kirwan, seconded March 14. Supernumerary Capt

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

SLOW AND SURE.

Sir Clifton Robinson can scarcely hope to find support for his plea that tramcars should run in London at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, as they do in America and elsewhere. To enable us to judge of the effect of those speedy services he ought to give us the mortality returns for the streets in which such trams ply. Our trams may be slower than those of other people, but our accident total is the lowest in the world. We do not allow our tramcars to fly along like young expresses and smash up the equipage of the head of the State. It was only by a miracle that President Roosevelt was not killed by one of America's flying cars. In considerations of this sort we may be a little conservative, but the reward is to be found in the fact that our precautions on tramways, on railways, and in mines make our mortality returns for this class of work the lowest in the world.

THE LAND GONDOLA.

There is a good deal to be said for the idea of long, low cars—provided that they can negotiate the curves and not prove too great an impediment to traffic—which Sir Clifton Robinson advocates. But the idea is old. Years ago the most popular tramcars of the provinces were those run in the summer—toast-rack cars, as they were called. The seats ran across the body of a skeleton car. There was no roof, though for showery weather one could be attached. These afforded a delightfully pleasant method of travelling, and were conducive to rapid work, for a passenger could get on or off in a twinkling. These were the real gondolas of the roads. The only objection was that they were through their sides being unguarded, inclined to draw up the dust and cause uneasiness to ladies in pretty frocks. They were discontinued because they did not carry enough passengers to justify the employment of two horses and two men per journey; their earning power was too small.

TO BUY OUR OWN.

The suggestion emanating from an influential Lisbon organ that Portugal should sell Delagoa Bay to Britain is interesting but not original. The project is one of the deals in Empire which have been again in the minds of both Governments. If every nation had its due the Union Jack would fly there now, without any question of purchase price. Our title to it is as good as to Australia. The Portuguese were there first, that is beyond question, but their occupation was not uninterrupted. Eighty-six years ago we obtained the territory under a treaty with a native chief who was, after all, the real owner of this part of Africa. But Portugal rightly made the best of such claim as she had. She had colonised there, and we had not, in the sense of strict settlement. The natives had seen to it that Portuguese occupation was neither continuous nor undisturbed, and the probability is that we played Cox to their Box, the treaty notwithstanding.

AN IMPERIAL JOB LOT.

We were not so keen about our African possession then as we are now. The spirit of the Government was in the direction not merely of not extending, but rather of contracting our over-sea dominions; hence our rights here were not strongly pressed. Portugal was ready to sell out bag and baggage for £12,000! But we were not ready to pay even that price. So matters dragged on, and Portugal's claim became strengthened by permanent occupation. Not until 1877 was the whole matter settled, then the question of proprietorship was submitted for arbitration to Marshal MacMahon. The two titles were equally shaky, but, taking all in all, he thought that Portugal had slightly the better claim, and awarded the lot to her. The matter had by that time become serious, and the blow was badly felt. It was lessened, however, by an important provision inserted in the agreement for arbitration, that the Power against whom the decision might go should have thereafter from the successful Power a right of pre-emption as against any other State desiring to purchase the territory. We can buy to-morrow if Portuguese amour propre do not forbid it. No once else can say us nay or outbid us.

A LYING SPIRIT.

The pigmies who were, upon their arival in England, to be seen for a short time only, have been a long time getting home, but they are at last. With them they have taken back some of the conceits and fancies of the West. Wrist-watches, we are told, are all the rage among the ladies have first been seen abroad, and that they are introduced in numbers. An isolated wearer of one would have been deemed a magician, and as such to be despatched. It is the way of the untutored mind to cry out for the destruction of that which it cannot understand, and of the person who owns the puzzle—either that or to worship the mystery. The condition is not peculiar to the Dark Continent. The same sort of thing happened in this country. When Thomas Allen, the philosopher left his watch under the pillow at a house in Herefordshire where he was staying, the maids, hearing the tick of the timepiece, concluded that it was the visitor's familiar spirit. Very gingerly they carried it with the tongs to the window, and threw it into the moat below.

SEALS ON THE EAST COAST.

Notwithstanding the persecution to which seal have for the last century been subjected along our coast-line, "Country Life" points out that they are, in places, distinctly on the increase, especially on our Eastern littoral. The Wash is an excellent instance in point. Here, in recent years, M. H. Donnison, an inspector of Eastern Sea Fisheries, has observed herds numbering from twenty to forty seals, which are to be seen at any time of the year lying on certain sandbanks. In 1897, which seems to have been a good seal year, this gentlemen counted no fewer than 125 seals on a signal sandbank lying near the Lincsey shore. A good many quite infant seals were observed, and in the opinion of Mr. Donnison and of other competent authorities, there can be little doubt that these babies were actually born and reared in the Wash.

SURPRISING A BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

The story of the German Emperor's visit to Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador at Berlin, before he was out of bed one morning has been told in different ways. The "World" to-day gives the Ambassador's own version. "What happened was," said Sir Frank, "that I awoke one morning to find the Emperor standing by my bed. The surprise quite took away my breath, and all I could ejaculate was 'God bless me!' I essayed to rise, but the Emperor pushed me back into bed. At least your Majesty must allow me to give you a cigarette,' I said. The Emperor took one, and sat there on the edge of the bed talking for half an hour." It seems the Emperor wanted to see the Ambassador that day, and, as he would not have had another opportunity, looked in early on his way to Postdam.

ANOTHER VISIT.

The Emperor had once before paid an early surprise visit (that time Sir Frank had been luckily apprised of his coming), and informed the astonished Embassy servants that he knew his way up to the Ambassador's bedroom. At the end of the interview the Kaiser rose to go. I "must see your Majesty out," said the Ambassador from the bed. "Oh, no, you mustn't come down," replied the Emperor, "least to the door of my room"; and Sir Frank, in pyjamas, escorted the Emperor to the head of the stairs. And, to conclude the story in the Ambassador's own words, "As the Emperor caught sight of his adjutant sitting waiting in the hall, he called out, 'Jetzt giebt's eine Erscheinung' ('Here's a sight'), and I appeared! I thought the adjutant would have done himself some serious bodily harm. I never saw a man laugh so much in my life."

ANTIQUARIAN FEASTS.

The Russian scientists who have been making a meal of a portion of a 100,000-year-old mammoth have, no doubt, established a record in ancient fare. Compared with it, indeed, the menu of that remarkable dinner given by a Brussel's antiquary named Goebel was a thing of yesterday. "At that dinner," said one of the guests, "I ate apples that ripened more than 1,800 years ago; bread made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed through the Red Sea, and spread with butter that was made when Elizabeth was Queen of England; and I washed down the repast with wine that was old when Columbus was playing barefoot with the boys of Genoa." The apples which formed part of the dessert were grown before Pompeii was overwhelmed; in fact, they were rescued from its ruins. The wine was recovered from an old vault in the city of Corinth; and the wheat was found in a chamber in one of the Pyramids. It is interesting to know that this antiquarian fare was all excellent, the fruit particularly being described as of as fine flavour as if it had just been taken from the trees.

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		English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements	Rs. 85	Rs. 67
Do.	do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	12
Do.	do	Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	8
Do.	do	Clock do.	165	13
Do.	do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	155	132
Do.	do	Clock do.	280	224
Do.	do	Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do.	do	Clock do.	280	224
Do.	do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	375	300
Do.	do	Clock do.	345	276
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Do.	do.	Clock (strikers)	„ 95	„ 76
Do.	do.	Timepiece, pendulum movement	„ 65	„ 52
Do.	do.	Clock do.	„ 75	„ 60

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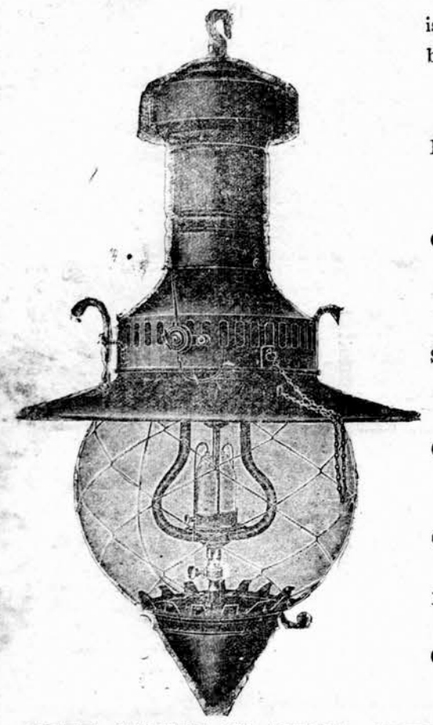

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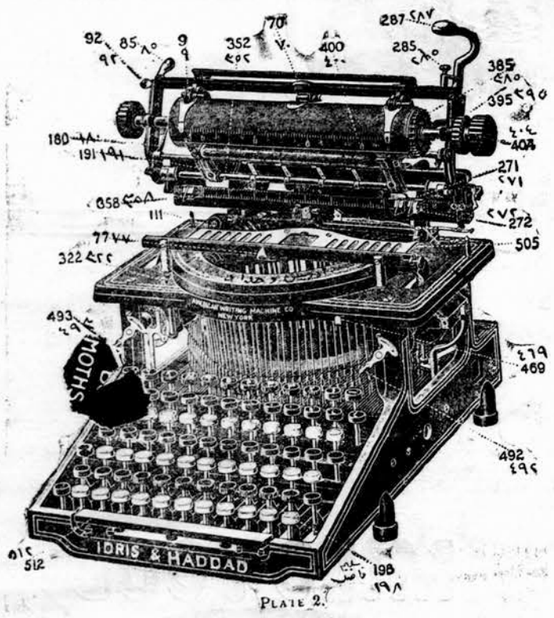

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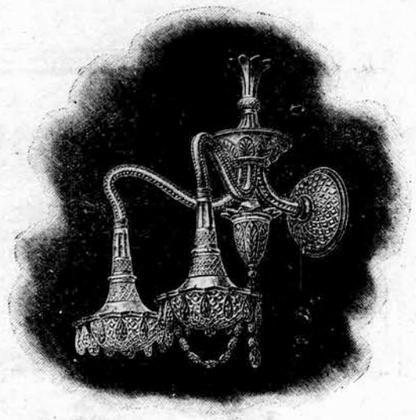

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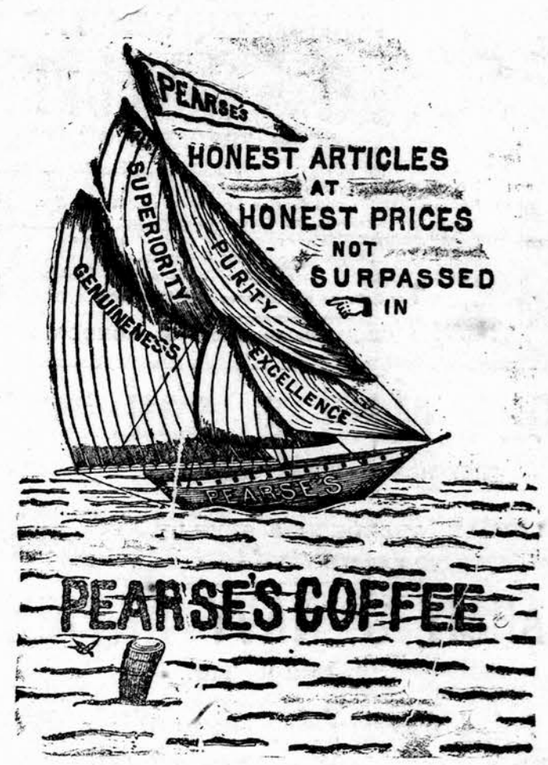

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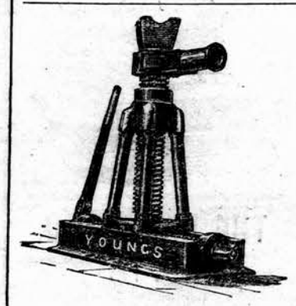

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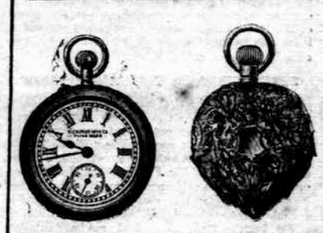

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